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Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 1860.

HARD TO SUIT.

The *Times and Herald* accused Dr. Eddy of being influenced by political motives in writing his letter to the President, on the ground that it was published "in a political newspaper, instead of in the religious paper of which he is editor." When the *T. and H.* learned that the letter was *first* published in Dr. Eddy's paper, and that he had no agency whatever in its publication in a political journal, instead of withdrawing its unfounded charge, it goes off into a towering passion, and wants to know what business Dr. Eddy has to be writing letters to his own paper! The sole trouble with the *Times and Herald* is that, when the proslavery politicians seize upon a venerable and godly minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, without legal process, and hang him, to advance their partisan purposes, Dr. Eddy and the Methodist people generally protest against the outrage. The *T. and H.* takes its revenge by calling Dr. E. "an intermedding political priest!"

A VALUABLE ACCESSION.

At a recent Republican meeting at Joliet, J. E. Streeter Esq., one of the leading members of the bar of Will county, and by all odds the ablest Democratic speaker in that vicinity, took the stand, and amidst the wildest enthusiasm of those who heard him, announced his intention to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. Mr. Streeter is no political sore-head or mousing office-seeker, but an up-and-down, reliable man, who knows just the reasons which impelled him to give up Douglas, and is able to convince his old Democratic friends of their logical soundness and force. His accession to the Lincoln ranks cannot but be of great service to the cause in Northern Illinois, because his example will be followed by many others, perhaps not as widely known but just as patriotic and sincere. We welcome him to the good-fellowship of the Republicans of this State.

Seed Wheat for Kansas.

The President and Treasurer of the Chicago Board of Trade, acknowledge the receipt of $301 from the citizens of Peoria, as their subscription towards the fund being raised to purchase seed wheat for the people of Kansas. This is a most liberal donation and reflects great credit on the residents of the beautiful city of Peoria. There has also been received from Eminence, Ill., $2 from Mr. Hawes, and $1 from Mr. Peter Bruter. Further subscriptions may be sent either to Ira Y. Munn, President, or to Geo. Watson, Treasurer, of the Board of Trade.

Maine Election.

The Portland *Advertiser* of Thursday morning has returns from 280 towns, which comprises full three-quarters of the State. In these towns, the vote stands:

For Washburn, Republican	57,944
For Smart, Douglas Democrat	42,628
For Barnes, Bell-Everett	1,3[illegible]

Washburn over Smart 15,316, and over all 14,000. The whole vote of the State, will probably reach 120,000.

Cheating all Around the Board.

The Belleverett and Douglas fusion in New York is not working harmoniously. There is cheating going on all around the board, and the result is that thousands of the Americans are stampeding to Lincoln, and a similar bolt is going on among the Democratic Germans.

The N. Y. *Express* and the *Troy Whig* persist in the assertion that ten of the Electors on the Douglas Ticket will vote for Bell and Everett! The *Irish American* replies that "*The Bell party make nothing by the act of fusion beyond the recognition of their agency in helping to defeat Lincoln. As the ticket now stands, it is pledged for Douglas and Johnson;* so that every Bell man upon it might as well (so far as his electoral functions are concerned), have been a Douglas Democrat." A precious contrivance this fusion scheme is. It will end in swelling Lincoln's majority many thousands higher than it otherwise would have been. "Sold but not delivered," is the watchword of thousands of the honest rank and file of both Americans and Democrats.

Collision on the Illinois Central R. R.

A heavy freight train going south on the Illinois Central Railroad Friday about noon, ran into a heavy freight train of the Michigan Central Railroad at the "Joliet Cut off," at Matteson, demolishing the engine and tender of the Illinois Central train, and destroying a number of the cars of each train. The track, for a distance of some twenty rods, was badly torn up, but was soon repaired. Fortunately no person was injured, the firemen and engineers jumping off in time to save themselves. None of the future trains were much delayed, owing to the characteristic promptitude and energy of the officers and employees of the road.

Bets are *freely offered* in Illinois that Douglas will carry that State, and *not taken.* We see that a thousand dollar bet to the same effect is offered through the Louisville *Democrat*, and we have little idea that it will be taken. These are favorable indications. If Illinois can be saved from Lincoln, why not Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin?—*Louisville Journal.*

We will answer the last question of the *Journal.* Illinois can't begin to be saved from Lincoln, and of course neither can Indiana, Iowa, nor Wisconsin! Now, will the *Journal* inform us who in this State "are freely offering bets that Douglas will carry Illinois?" We know some parties who wish to invest a little on that proposition.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* is a Breckinridge paper, and it announces that "the moment the lightning flash shall convey the intelligence of the election (of Lincoln), it will unfurl to the breeze the flag of Disunion."

Won't that be awful. The universe as well as the Union will go to eternal smash.

Lynching at Denver City.

The Denver City correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, under date of the 6th instant, writes as follows:

The night before last, who formerly resided at Newaygo, Michigan, where he has a wife and family, and who kept the Vasquez Hotel in Auraria, or West Denver, during last fall and winter, was secretly hanged to a tree a mile above Denver, on the Platte, for having been found to be a prominent participator in the party of horse stealers which have been infesting this section on a high scale. A private vigilance organization, composed of our citizens, was forced to deal thus with the matter, in order to put a stop to such outrages as have been enacting of late to the detriment of this people and this community.

Shear was found in the morning, hanging from a tree above town, with a piece of paper pinned to his clothes as follows: "This man, John Shear, was hung by us citizens. It was proven that he is a horse thief." The knot was tied in regular hangman's style, and the performance seemed to have been executed by experienced hands.

A. C. Ford, Esq., formerly from Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the Missouri River border, and a lawyer of some considerable ability, during the past year, was suspected, and, as we hear, proven to be one of the principal parties, or president of a party of evil doers here, in deeds of the character above alluded to, and having left in the express coach yesterday morning for Leavenworth city to attend to defending that desperado, James A. Gordon, at Leavenworth, he was followed down the road four or five miles by six or eight citizens of this region, mounted on horseback, with loaded rifles, and they stopped the coach, in which were five or six passengers for the States, demanding Ford to step out and the balance to drive on about their business. Ford, seeing the six or eight men with levelled rifles, stepped out of the C. O. C. & P. P. Express vehicle, and accompanied them over a few miles on Eight Mile Creek, where he was shot or strung up for his reputed deeds, and where he has not since been found up to this hour.

All manner of reports and rumors of hangings were rife on the streets here during the past thirty hours, and it was currently believed that six or seven more men had been found swinging from limbs of trees up, and down the Platte, and on Cherry Creek, above town. Some firms are said to have sent in their orders for heavy supplies of hemp rope, in addition to supplies already on hand, as they judge from present indications they will find a market for all of it before the season is over here.

P. S.—As the coach starts, painful rumors are afloat this (Thursday) morning that two more citizens of this city, whose names we refrain from giving just now, until the fact is more fully established, were hung near town last night.

Parties have followed down towards the Missouri river certain citizens of long standing here, on account of being suspected to have been participators and connivers in ranche robbing and other matters.

Crim. Con. and a Swift Retribution.—We hear rumors of a case of Crim. Con. in Jacksonville, which resulted in the death of the party who destroyed the peace of a happy home, at the hands of the injured husband. We withhold names until further particulars are received.—*Springfield Journal.*

RELIGION IN BUSINESS.

An Address Delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., and published at the request of the Association.

Association is a magic word. It denotes combination and is antagonistic to isolation. Associated wealth and energy build our railroads, tunnel our mountains; bridge our streams, launch leviathan ships, rear the city where stood the wilderness, and send forward the influences of education and religion. Association is now felt in the political contest which agitates the country. The word *party* denotes it, and suggests all the paraphernalia of caucus, club and convention. Will we, nill we, this is the era of associated labor and capital.

There is something also strikingly suggestive in the words *Young Men's Association.* Age has its associations, but extreme cautiousness must characterize them. They may be wise in their *plans*, but a rigid conservatism will mark their *execution.* It is well. There is needed a check somewhere upon hasty progress, which may else degenerate into agrarianism or madden into a political, social or religious iconoclasm. As we grow older we become averse to sudden changes. There is no chair in the ware-room so comfortable as the one which has awaited our coming since many a year ago. There is no table so cozy as the old one. The old spring bubbles dearest, and no shade is so refreshing as that of the old tree under which were youthful sports, youthful whisperings and youthful vows. And so it runs through all. The thought of change is distasteful to the aged.

In the compensations of society this cannot prevent progress while there are thousands of young, ardent men clamorous for advance. The brakes are often whistled down, it may be, but a hot fire is kept under the boiler. Associated youth has much before it, and has strong arms and sanguine hearts to work for it. The cautions of conservative middle life are heard and the counsels of age are listened to reverently, but the youthful heart beats to the music of the "forward march."

And what an age is this for young men; we can live faster than our fathers. The epithet "fast young men" is reproachful, and yet how can we help being *fast* in the age when our motor is the hissing fire-fiend; our news man the swift-winged lightning, our artist, the light which numbers its miles per second by the million. If we move by steam, we must go fast, if we must talk by lightning how can we be "slow of speech"? If we have the swift-rayed light to paint our features as it flies, we *must* be in haste, or we shall be bleaker than the tenebrous personage whose *hobbled* is the adjacent *foot.* When prices are reported each morning from the seaboard, we cannot trade as once, in dignified business.

What a theatre for young men! It is the grandest geographically and physically the sun shines on, and within it shall be fought great conflicts of the race. It is a magnificent arena, within which shall be wars grander than were waged by old Titan and Demigods, and by the Banner under which they marshall.

This, however, is not left doubtful here. Joined with the words already quoted is another determining your status, and declaring the ground you mean to occupy in the coming contest. This is a Young Men's *Christian* Association. Its standard is the Cross—its ethics the Gospel. It follows the fortunes of the Nazarine, and asks no nobler leader.

It is banded to push on the grand designs of Christianity and bring on the day of its final triumph.

Gentlemen may I, who have not yet passed from the ranks of young men, venture to indicate a position of duty and danger? It is important to place soldiers true and tried in the posts of danger and responsibility. Christian young men of Chicago have placed you precisely there. There is no point, on this earth, of greater importance or difficulty than the one you occupy.

Its pulpits are to be manned, and no ordinary man can here command success, and I trust that if God's good spirit shall draw you hither, you will not be disobedient to the Heavenly vision. True is has little of earthly glory to offer you. Heenan, the bruiser, finds tenfold mention in our secular press to the most eloquent preacher of the day! It hath small meed of wealth to promise; for the keeper of a saloon on Randolph street has a profit exceeding the salary of any minister in America. But there is fame that endures, and a treasure that vanishes never away. Each awaits, the faithful man of God.

But the idea is a mistaken one, that there is no scope for Christian chivalry save in the pulpit. I would disabuse your minds of such a feeling, and lead them to another field. What the world waits for and needs, *is religion in a work day dress*—religion at the receipt of customs—religion in business. *It waits the evangel of a business gospel.*

"The silver and the gold are the Lord's." I do not believe in assigning them to the devil. They belong to him by divine right, and his servants should possess them. But they are not to be gained wrongfully. It is needed now that Christian men shall carry their principles, as Christian men, into trade and professional life. When the world shall see a Christianity which will not sanction usury, which will hold no fellowship with meanness, which disdains to environ itself with cut-throat mortgages, and acts upon the Golden rule, it will receive a new view of its grandeur, a new evidence of its truthfulness more commanding than scores of Analoges, though written by the superiors of Butler.

Our city has been a marvel. It has leaped into life with unwonted activity, and its rapidity of growth has unsettled old ideas and forms of thought. Money has become the chief good, and there has grown a sad recklessness as to the means of obtaining it. God has given us certain directions bearing with unmistakable directness on this very thing, and the duty to which he calls you is to stand and say, "We will not pollute our hands with a dollar gained unjustly." Honesty, Justice and rigid truthfulness shall mark our business life. The motto I propose is not "Honesty is the best policy." The sentiment is truthful, and yet is too business-like, too calculating to reach the great truth. Honesty is too a sacred thing to be measured by policy. It is not to be weighed in the grocer's scales, or measured with the merchant's yard-stick. It is something *for the heart.* The true motto is "I will do right." This will bring trial—perhaps persecutions. They must be met. It may involve present, or may be permanent loss—no matter. The mandate of Christ is imperative. We must follow *Him*, though all be lost. I believe in business activity. I would encourage every young man to aim at success, but *Christian young men*, no matter what custom may say, no matter what the laws of trade may sanction, or the laws of State permit, you must be governed by the *Divine law* as receive in the Christian Lake and Water streets will be materially changed.

Young men, enthrone Christianity in your business, its tutelary grooves, its ruling genius. When you do that, you will have spoken the most eloquent sermon in its behalf. Will you do it? Give the business man the vantage ground of an unblemished reputation, his next character is to be that of the Christian benefactor. He has *obtained* means, how shall he *use* them?

Let him come forth and boldly acknowledge the supremacy of the Christian code in the distribution of his gains. Money is power, and the religion which triumphs over its domination is akin to Omnipotence. Where are the business men who will resist upon one side the encroachments of fashionable display and on the other those of rigid parsimoniousness? Who will recognize that their silver and gold, their houses and lots, and stocks are not their own, but that they hold them as trusts for the Great Master? Such men lead a sublime life, and many shall rise up and call them blessed. They dispense and scatter abroad. They are benefactors of their race, and their benevolence brings its own exceeding great reward.

Not in the department of Christian liberality alone is the Christian man of business called to act. He is needed in the Church as an active worker, and none can do part of that work so efficiently. The admonitions and exhortations of the preacher are by many considered as perfunctory—as merely professional. He is salaried to say just that. Besides he has (so men say) no practical life. He lives among his books for six days, and in his pulpit the seventh. There he stands, calmly serene. He has had no notes to pay, no sharp monetary crisis to pass. He knows not the trials of ordinary life, and therefore his gospel must be taken with some grain of allowance. So reason the many, and there is enough of plausibility to make the reason a neutralizer to much of the instructions of the pulpit.

Now let a lawyer whose religion has kept him pure amid the excitements of the bar; the physician who has maintained his integrity, the merchant who has been busy during all the week, who has shared the trials and vexations of commercial life, but amid all has kept up an acquaintance with his Lord—the mechanic who, amid labor abundant has "endured as seeing Him who is invisible"—let such come forth in the conference room, the class room and prayer circle, and witness the gospel of the minister—let them engage in the mission school, let them be distributors of religious literature, let them "stand up for Jesus," beside you street preacher or temperance lecturer, and enforce his teachings, and mark well the resultant forces. These are men of facts and figures—they are schooled in the world's hard school, they are shrewd and far-seeing. They have no worldly interest to prompt—surely theirs must be the religion of fact, and they aver it to be that of hallowed feeling.

Besides business life gives a rare mental discipline which peculiarly qualifies for effective labor. Business men have been transferred to Senatorial and diplomatic life, and have succeeded. As have few trained to those pursuits. The same is true of the ministry. Many eminent preachers had their training in business. With this training, it may become duty for some to enter the pulpit, but there may be eminent piety and usefulness without.

Business is not adverse to piety. Christianity is not that effeminate thing which demands a cloister for its development and perfection. No. Each lawful avocation may and should become a means of grace. The Christian sailor may explore the most distant seas; the Christian traveller may, with Livingstone and Barth, pass all others, threading his way beside rivers unknown to song; Christian merchants may preside on 'Change; Christian lawyers may stand first at the bar; Christian physicians should be the most eminent of their noble profession, and the Christian artisan may excel in his vocation. There is that in our religion which demands an effort after excellence in all our lawful works, and it teaches us to return all others.

No. He slanders Christianity who represents it as winning its noblest laurels in the cloister or the cell. It is for business men, and for a business and busy age. There is nothing more favorable to personal piety in the calling of the clergyman than of the merchant or artisan. Each vocation, secular or sacred, has its own trials and its own victories.

In conclusion, I will but detain you with an apology for the character of the remarks I have made to-night, which may appear hardly befitting this glad reunion. We have recently seen a company of our youth win from each great city of our East and Centre the enthusiastic applause of military men and the wild applause of the masses. What is the secret of their success? Simply *drill.* Night after night they have devoted to military and athletic exercise until their rare perfection has been reached. Christian young men of this association, was so much labor to win such applause well-timed? It may be doubted. But it exhibits the influence of discipline. Well, I believe are the trumpet of our King shall come, the rules and practice of trade must be revolutionized. The mean man must be shunned as a thief, the overreaching man as a pick lock; the avaricious man must be smoked out from under the Christian altar. Over each business doorway must be inscribed, "Whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are *honest*, whatsoever things are of good report." The Golden Rule must become the rule of trade—the crew of the vessel hailing from a Christian port must cease to be the missionary's most dreaded enemies. How shall this be? I answer—the Christian young men of the land must be *disciplined* to feel the importance, the religious importance, of business life, to estimate the rectitude demanded in the acquisition and the beneficence in the distribution of gain, and to devote those powers, trained, as no other school can train them, to the cause of God and Humanity.

Some such business men our city has. I may not name them. Why should I? "When the ear heard, it blessed them, when the eye saw, it gave witness; they put on righteousness and it clothed them; their judgment is a robed diadem." Who shall say they had been more useful had they stood in the pulpit? I dare not. We want more pulpits of power and sympathy; we do worse want Christianity enthroned in the chief places of business. To manage commerce and literature and trade for the glory of God and the good of man, such is the high responsibility to which Christianity summons her young man? Do you, as Arthur's knights of old, "discern the guest?" Will you "go upon it?"

I will no longer interfere with the social character of this hour, but pause to share its gladness with you.

A Reminiscence of Captain Jack Wilson.

Messrs. Editors:—It was in the year 1841, that the writer of this notice first became acquainted with him who was then under the employment of Messrs. Mendenhall & Converse, as a Captain of the *Algonquin*, one of the only two vessels then in the trade that year on Lake Superior.

Early in November, which is late for that part of the country, we left La Pointe to come down to the Salt St. Marie, for the purpose of wintering the vessel. When we had sailed abreast of Copper Harbor (afterwards,) and Isle Royal, a gale from the East arose, accompanied with rain and sleet. Here we tacked about—and no harbor nearer than thirty miles, eighty, and two hundred miles,—and then in the worst place off Point Keweenaw, where the waves ran the highest. Here we were, the wind ahead, sleet, rain and hail! mingled in the dismal air. The winds moaned and whistled in the rigging of our vessel.

At 12 o'clock in the night everything was in ice! the deck, spars, ropes, and in the cabin. We heaved our deck load overboard. Our vessel headed away from land—as we supposed—and at 2 o'clock the wind changed to the Northward, and with it a snow storm, by which we poor landsmen—five in number—could not even see the other end of our vessel,—and snow was now on the ice and deck. We had the day before lost sight of land, and knew not how soon we might be driven on shore and on rocks, for all along on each side is bold and rugged. No star light, no light-house, and at dawn no sight of land!

"We must make up another tack," said Captain Wilson.

"Watts, to the jib."

"Aye, aye, sir."

"Ready?"

"Yes, Captain."

"Hard lee! Let go and haul," shouted our Captain. O, God! not a rag moved! Not a rope stirred; in vain did the rudder's handle turn, but the vessel plunged forward.

"Boys, our vessel is an *iceberg!* everything is frozen fast!" And added Courtney: "Then we are sure of land and death!"

"Courtney, you go up and cut away the ropes and let down the mainsail."

The brave boy went up and gained the cross piece of the mainmast, and with one hand he began to cut away the throat-ropes, but blown almost out of breath, he came down without accomplishing his hard task, and fell about ten feet, but was caught in the sail, his hands and body cold and stiff.

"Watts, you try." The willing Watts soon gained the top; but, Oh! what a fearful sight!—his body dangling in the air, and holding on with one hand; and every second I expected to see him away fifty steps from the vessel into the water. But his knife could not accomplish his object, and he, too, came slowly down; his hand was stiff and bloodless.

"See, boys, there is our grave-yard." The captain pointed to the bold rocks that were covered with snow and ice, about half a mile away from us, directly on our course. Oh, God! save us! Jack ran down the cabin in a moment, up he came, having tied a sash that I had around his waist, and a tomahawk slipped between the sash and his body.

"I will go and let loose that death-anchor," said he. I could see in Jack's eyes that indomitable energy which never forsook him in the hour of peril and which always characterized the man. He ran up to the cross-piece all in a moment—and I held my breath—and he commenced with one hand to cut away the frozen rigging. The throat ropes were severed, and slowly bent the main sail; left the Captain still on the cross-piece. The schooner as readily obeyed the hand and wheeled off from the shore! O what a sobbing shout we tried to utter. In five minutes more we should have been dashed against the rocks outside of Grand Island. Jack came down the jib ropes; he passed us not a word; he went down into the cabin and threw himself down on the ice floor perfectly overcome. His face was cold, his eyes glistened as if dead, and not a breath could we observe!

"O, God! Jack is dying," said my companions.

We rubbed him and started our fire, covered him up in our blankets and coats; and a long distressing groan came at last—that groan, how it sent a thrill of joy through my whole frame like an electric shock. And no sooner had he come to consciousness than with eager eyes he looked around us and faintly whispered: "*Boys, are you all safe?*" "Yes, Jack Wilson, we are all safe!" was our only tearful reply. I threw myself by his side and wept like a child; and never have I met Jack Wilson without looking in his eyes with a tearful gratitude. Now he is no more. His great brave heart has stranded in the waves he had so long battled against. No more his genial soul will lead ours captive. There are few such men in this selfish world. He was a good swimmer; he could have saved himself, but, no doubt, died in trying to save others.

I will be one of five hundred who will give five dollars towards raising a monument in one of the cemeteries of Chicago, the money to be sent to Gurden S. Hubbard, Esq., of Chicago, whom the writer will apprise to-day by letter, as he knows the gentleman referred to.

Come, let the brotherhood of the Masonic fraternity gather the evergreens—emblems of immortality over the grave of a brother.

> Come let us mark some noble stone,
> For the noble deeds he has done;
> Where his great heart may rest in peace,
> And the pure laurels he hath won.

O GE-MAH.

Geneva, Ontario Co, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1860.

The Family of Capt. Jack Wilson.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

On a recent tour to Lake Superior, the writer of this had the pleasure of spending a week with the family of the brave and generous hearted Capt. Jack Wilson, who have been spending the summer at Saut Ste Marie. A noble woman well worthy of such a husband, the whole family well deserve the sympathies of the Christian world. He leaves three children—the eldest a modest, amiable and noble girl of fifteen years, in size, appearance and accomplishments indicating a young lady of seventeen years; the next a fine boy of about thirteen years; the youngest a pretty, bright girl of eleven years, but an unfortunate invalid, who will remain so through life. The appearance, manners and accomplishments of each, give unmistakable evidence of the successful training of a sterling mother.

Mrs. Wilson usually makes two or three round trips each season with her husband. Less than two weeks since the writer accompanied her and the eldest daughter (Josephine) on board the unfortunate Lady Elgin, on a trip from the Saut to the the end of her usual route on Lake Superior, intending to return and stop at the Saut a few weeks longer before going to their home at Coldwater Mich. They left with buoyant hearts, little thinking that to be the last trip that they would ever take with the generous hearted husband and father. He, in giving the parting hand, said, "I will see you in Buffalo within a few months." How sad his fate. How gloomy the hours of his family. What will generous Buffalo do for them? None more deserving, and now the time to sooth the aching heart with the substantial assurance that the family will be placed beyond want, and the children well educated. L.

Buffalo, Sept. 12, 1860.

We are informed that a large public meeting of the Republicans of the town of Evanston, a few evenings since, passed resolutions, with great unanimity, requesting their fellow citizen, Dr. Jno. Evans, to permit his name to be used, before the approaching County Convention, for the nomination as a candidate for the Legislature.

At the late Mechanics' Institute Fair a Diploma was awarded to Addison Hawkey for Pencil Drawing, which was omitted in the list published.

THE CITY.

Extra Papers.

Extra copies of yesterday's Press and Tribune, containing the full account of the awful disaster to the Lady Elgin, can be procured at the counting room, 51 Clark street, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

Miss Tillinghast will give her third Organ Concert on Thursday evening next. Programme to-morrow.

Musical Union Rehearsal.—It is very desirable that a full rehearsal be had on this (Monday) evening, as matters of importance will be attended to.

Remains Found.—Part of the skull of an infant was found under a house on South Market street, near Van Buren, on Friday afternoon, while workmen were moving the building.

The Lady Elgin Disaster.—The Coroner's Jury on Saturday prosecuted still further their inquiry into the Lady Elgin disaster. It should be, as it doubtless will be, thorough and searching.

Steel Manufacture.—We would call attention to the interesting sketch in the inside of this issue, of a leading steel manufacturing house at Pittsburgh. We understand their steel has already been introduced into this city and is now in use in some of our machine shops and Railroads with excellent success.

Dedication.—The new Bryan Hall is to be opened this evening with a Grand Dedicatory Concert by a full orchestra under the leadership of the celebrated Hans Balatka. Other musical artistes of this city will also take part, and a Dedicatory Ode by B. F. Taylor, Esq., will be read.

Personal.—Hon. Erastus Corning and family, Albany, N. Y.; Ex Gov. Barstow and Hon. J. F. Arnold, Wisconsin; S. F. Wilson, Editor New Orleans *Picayune*; Samuel S. Bowman and family, La.; Hon. L. B. Crocker, Oswego, N. Y., and C. Belcher and family, St. Louis, are stopping at the Tremont House.

The Lady Elgin.—Photographic views of this ill-fated ship; also photographs of Capt. Wilson and the schooner Augusta, may be procured from McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. Leslie's Paper and the N. Y. Illustrated News (to be received by McNally & Co., on Tuesday next) will also contain illustrations of the late catastrophy.

The Weather.—The following is the range of the thermometer for the week, as taken by E. L. O'Hara, apothecary and pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph street:

Date.	7 a. m.	12 m.	6 p. m.
Sunday, Sept. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday, Sept. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday, Sept. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday, Sept. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday, Sept. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday, Sept. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Festival—Benefit of Westminster Church.—The ladies of Westminster, desirous of aiding to complete their Church and parsonage, propose to have a supper and festival on Monday evening next, at Bryan's New Musical Hall, adjoining the Concert Room, and would invite their friends, and the friends of church enterprises generally, to aid this commendable object by their patronage and presence. Bryan's Hall will be opened on that evening.

Mistaken Identification.—The utmost care has been necessary and has not been spared by those in charge of the return of the recovered bodies of victims of the late disaster of the Lady Elgin to the charge of friends, to be sure that complete identification was secured; and it is believed that no mistakes have been made. One came near occurring on Friday somewhat unusual in its character. A body of a female was claimed to be identified as that of a young Irish domestic, at service in this city. It was insisted upon that it was she. Some one suggested that perhaps the girl referred to was not of the party on the steamer. After some dispute, the majority insisting on taking away the corpse, it was most timely and well ascertained that the girl in question was alive and well and had not been out of the city.

We are requested to say, that Mozart's Requiem will be repeated to-morrow night in the Church of the Holy Name, corner of Wolcott and Superior streets. Admission 15 cents—the whole of the receipts to be given to the sufferers by the Lady Elgin. The idea of performing the Requiem in the Wigwam has been abandoned, because the vast building is not suitable for concerts, and the most beautiful effects will be lost. Another concert for the benefit of the sufferers, will come off next week, probably on Wednesday, the 19th, in which the several Musical Societies will participate. The arrangements for the same will be completed to-night. Hans Balatka will conduct both performances, and we may expect the best miscellaneous concert ever given in Chicago.

How a Lincoln Vote Was Made.—A Republican acquaintance of ours got into a controversy last Monday about the result of the election in Maine, which was to take place that day. The Douglasite insisted that the Republican majority would fall far short of 10,000, and wanted to bet money on it. "Well," says the Republican, "I'll make you a proposition. If Washburn's majority for Governor is under 10,000, I will pledge myself to vote an open ticket for Stephen A. Douglas; but if it exceeds that number you shall vote an open ticket for Lincoln." "I'll take that," said the Douglasite. A memorandum was drawn up, and each pledged his honor in presence of witnesses, to carry out his pledge.

Since the result has become known, the Douglasite says he will stick to his bargain, and consoles himself with the reflection that every vote for Douglas in Illinois is in effect a vote for Jo. his ✕ mark Lane. He prefers "Old Abe" to the Oregon slave-code ignoramus.

Fresco Painting.—To-day, being the opening day of Bryan's Hall, our citizens are afforded an excellent opportunity to judge of the comparative merits of the enterprising firms, of our city, engaged in that business.

Messrs. Gotting & Fritz were entrusted with the adornment of the ceiling; Messrs. Jevne & Almini, the walls. Both these firms have bestowed much care upon the work, as they were brought into direct competition; it is only fair to suppose that either are ready to stand or fall in the comparison. We can only advise such of our citizens as may be contemplating the decoration of their houses, to visit Bryan's Hall and to see and judge for themselves.

We learn that Messrs. Gotting & Fritz have furnished, since their establishment in this city, the largest public buildings in this and adjoining cities—the United States Custom House, Board of Trade Rooms, the Gymnasium in Kingsbury Block, the residence of Gov. Matteson, at Springfield, that of Col. Gridley at Bloomington, and several of the elegant mansions of our own city.

Relief Concert.

Next Wednesday evening has been selected for the grand Relief Concert, the proceeds to be devoted to the Milwaukee sufferers in the late calamity. The chorus which performed Mozart's Requiem last Thursday evening, together with the Chicago Musical Union, have volunteered for this occasion, and will be assisted by a large and efficient orchestra, the whole to be led by Hans Balatka. Mr. Bryan has generously tendered the use of his Hall on this occasion, which could not be given for a better cause.

The Committee having this in charge and to see that the proceeds are properly bestowed, are Wm. B. Ogden, Dr. L. D. Boone, Wm. H. Brown, E. I. Tinkham, and T. B. Bryan, which is a guarantee that everything connected with the arrangement will be carried out in the most efficient manner.

Wide Awakes.

An unusual glow and wide awake state of feeling was caused in our office and premises on Saturday evening last by the compliments paid us, one after another, by the go-ahead and spirited Wide-Awake organizations of the city. The boys were out in full force and great enthusiasm. The West Side Wide-Awake Club, South Side Wide-Awake Club, Central Wide-Awake Club, Southern Wide-Awakes, (from the southern suburbs,) and the North Side Wide-Awakes, all turned out in full ranks, and as referred to, paused in front of the Press and Tribune office to give cheers for our ticket and our Republican principles. The splendid band accompanying the latter gave us "The Star Spangled Banner" in excellent style. The Campaign fires are well lighted here, and our young Republicans are wide awake.

THE LADY ELGIN CALAMITY.

The Search for the Dead—Twenty-five More Bodies Recovered.

The search for bodies of victims of the Lady Elgin calamity was prosecuted with vigor and success on Saturday. The steam tug McQueen left at 5 o'clock A. M. for a cruise along shore and returned about 7 P. M., with twenty bodies: the number was increased by four others washed ashore at different points. The following is the result of inquests held;

LIST OF INQUESTS.

No. 81. Philip Ross, Treasurer of the Milwaukee City Band.

No. 82. R. G. Comerford, light brown hair, black frock coat, light Marseilles vest, black sattinett pants, white shirt with linen bosom, calfskin Congress gaiters, newly tapped.

No. 83. Michael Grady, of Granville, near Milwaukee.

No. 84. Unknown man, dark hair, no whiskers, black coat, grey pants with red stripe, pocket handkerchief marked E. R. W.

No. 85. Christopher Rooney, of Milwaukee.

No. 86. Unknown man.

No. 87. Patrick Quinlan, aged 23, parents reside in Milwaukee. Deceased has been employed in this city and was on his way to see his parents. The body was identified by his father and mother, in one of the most touching and affecting scenes of the sad occasion.

No. 88. Unknown woman.

No. 89. Anna Fitzgerald.

No. 90. James John Cosgrove, aged 17. Parents reside in Kenosha; has been in employ at Milwaukee; compositor in True Democrat office.

No. 91. Bridget Foley; 21 years of age; of Chicago, parents reside in Milwaukee. Identified by her sister.

No. 92. W. W. Horner, employed on the steamer Lady Elgin; in his pocket was found a pass-book, and stateroom key No. 26.

No. 93. Unknown man, entirely naked; one plain such worn ring with small diamond; one plain jet ring.

No. 94. Unknown man, black hair, mustache, whiskers under chin, red woolen shirt, overalls and pair of dark cassimere pants, apparently about 30 years of age.

No. 95. Woman, unknown, on person one lyre-shaped gold earring, black silk dress with flounces, black silk mitts, prunella gaiters, worked drawers, about 18 years old, one quilted skirt, two plain cotton skirts, an "Agnus Dei" on neck.

No. 96. James Conley, tailor, of Milwaukee, 30 years old, unmarried, a member of the Union Guards.

No. 97. Unknown man, sandy hair, goatee same color, black woolen coat with stripe on front, blue woolen shirt speckled tweed pants, cow-skin boots.

No. 98. Unknown man, black hair, sandy mustache, shirt with calico bosom, grey pants, morocco boots.

No. 99. Unknown man, military dress, supposed to be Corporal James Murphy, of Milwaukee.

No. 100. Unknown man Wore small oval painted pin with female head, silver open faced old fashioned watch, $11 in currency. Dark hair, 30 or 40 years old, dark coat and pants, white shirt with linen bosom, Marseilles vest, small plaid, linen pocket handkerchief with spots on it, calf skin boots.

No. 101. Unknown man. Black hair, striped cassimere pants, white Marseilles shirt, black broad cloth coat, pegged boots with toe caps, $27 in money.

No. 102. Martin Dooley, color sergeant Union Guards. When found had on full uniform with sword and accoutrements.

No. 103. Unknown man. No clothing except a merino shirt with red stripe. Dark brown hair, no beard, between 30 and 40 years old.

No. 104. Patrick Cameron, private of Union Guards. 20 years old. Leaves a wife and one child.

No. 105. Unknown man. Sent down on Milwaukee road from Evanston. Military dress, blue coat, pants with red stripe.

The search was to be continued on Sunday, which being the 9th day, would bring most of the yet unrecovered bodies to the surface. A special train on Sunday over the Milwaukee road, will bear to that city those of the dead there belonging.

Up to this point but one of the Lumsden family has been found, and none of the Garth family, nor the son of Hon. Mr. Ingram, nor that of the lamented Mr. Hall, of Aurora, and the zealous search by the friends of these and others, in private behalf, is doing much to give completeness to operations.

As was necessary and proper from the state of the bodies recovered, the scene of the labors of the Coroner's jury was on Saturday transferred to the City Cemetery, the inquest being held in the building erected by the county for post mortem examinations and such uses as of Saturday.

The twenty bodies brought by the McQueen reached the cemetery just at dark, and were laid in a ghastly row on the turf. Large fires were kindled, and by the light of these, the many friends in waiting, chiefly from Milwaukee, eagerly sought marks for identification, successful in many instances.

It constituted a touching and striking scene, never to be forgotten, the fitful play of the fire-light on the white monuments among the dark foliage of the city of the dead, the grief-stricken groups, passing to and fro seeking their own, and turning away sad at being denied the privilege of a last tribute of affection to some one of these poor corpses as their loved and lost; the mingled emotions of grief and joy displayed, as here and there some mourner claimed the remains of a relative; the bustle of undertakers and assistants as they selected, filled and closed the coffins; the busy Coroner and his twelve coadjutors in the task of inquest; the gleam of lanterns passing to and fro, all invaded that usually still domain at a night hour, with a scene so strange that it occurs but once in a life-time. May it not recur oftener.

And over and above all shot out upon the northern sky the weird flashes of those mysterious lights never to us more impressive than when they streamed out above the scene referred to, lending at times a pale reflection to the lake whose waters, scarce stirred into waves, seemed never to have been swept more rudely than by the night bird's wing, and yet the cause and source of all this misery, and still appealed to by so many of that still unsatisfied throng to give back their dead. Never have the ties of love and kinship been more strikingly attested than by the patient waiting throng from our sister city, who throughout last week hung eager and anxious about the dead room.

The condition of the bodies recovered on Saturday furnishes the not unexpected warning that the desire of these watchers cannot be fully satisfied even in the case of those whose friends are recovered. A special train will to-day take what will probably be the last sent by the Milwaukee committee, and thenceforward a regard for the safety of the living will demand that the bodies belonging in Milwaukee and recovered, be buried here, except in those instances where burial cases or leaden coffins are provided to receive the poor disfigured remains for which, in transportation by Railroad, and for delayed ceremonies of interment, cheap pine coffins are no longer safe or suitable. We do not write from authority in this matter, but the fact is one apparent to all who have been cognizant of the events of the past day or two in this connection.

Nuisances and Complaints.

Editors Press & Tribune:

I would call the attention of our City government to three several matters whereof any good citizen may, without fault, complain.

The first is a most horrible stench, caused by some local filth on West Lake, between Union and Halsted streets.

The second, is the impassible condition of the side walk, in front of what was the Cochrane and Cleveland houses on West Lake street, rendered so by the falling of the walls when those buildings were burned about one year ago. It is horrible for a side-walk, and on so public a thoroughfare, and if nothing else, sure, would impress upon a stranger symptoms of decline, the passing of this rubbish for a twelvemonth, would settle the question.

The third is two more miserable old tenements unoccupied, and unfit for occupancy, on the Southeast corner of La Salle and South Water streets. These old dens are useless to the owner, and being the receptacle of all manner of filth, are most detestable, and a shame upon the civilization of the times. I know not whose duty it is to abate these evils; but if no City officer has the power, let the people know the reason why. JUSTICE.

Funeral of Capt. Wilson.—Funeral ceremonies will take place Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Wigwam, on the occasion of the removal of the remains of the late Capt. John Wilson, to Michigan, for burial. There will be an address by Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Trinity Church, after which a procession will be formed and the body conveyed to the cars.

The public are invited to join in this last tribute to departed worth.

GEO. M. GRAY,
C. Y. RICHMOND,
JULIUS WHITE,
Committee.

Police.—Mary Flannery, the woman arrested on Friday, for stealing clothes from the residence of Mrs. Sears, on State street, was in the Police Court on Saturday morning, and held to bail in the sum of $300.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held on Monday evening, 17th inst., at their rooms in Methodist Church Block. Members are particularly requested to be present, as important business will be transacted.

Republican Meeting at the Wigwam.

Last Saturday night was announced as the occasion of a grand rally of Republicans at the Wigwam. Messrs. Yates and Blair were expected to be present, and but for unavoidable detentions would have been there. The Wide Awakes were out in large force to escort the gentlemen from the depot, but a telegram just before the arrival of the train announced Mr. Blair had failed to make connection.

The meeting, however, at the Wigwam was a large and successful one. Speeches were made by Messrs. Ogden, Scammon, Bradley, and others.

Mr. Ogden, the first speaker, who was loudly called for, at last came forward, and was received with loud applause. He said he was a man more accustomed to business and practical measures than to speech-making; consequently he feared his ability to entertain them would not correspond with the deep interest he felt in the Republican cause. He congratulated them upon their fortune in having a man of such purity of character, and with untrammeled hands, for their Presidential candidate. He alluded to the importance of the coming election of State officers, in view of the selection of the next U. S. Senator.

In reference to State policy, he urged upon them the importance of electing men who would fearlessly withstand and probe all corruption, and especially, who would have the integrity and nerve to bring offenders to proper punishment.

He spoke in glowing terms of the present condition of the country, its short but fruitful past, and its brilliant future. The Republicans were about to take possession of the government. He hoped they would be tolerant and generous to their vanquished opponents.

Passing on to the interests and prospects of Chicago and the effect of legislation upon its interests, he showed at once that he was upon a topic which no other man more fully understands or can more clearly discuss. He briefly reviewed the history of the city, and the effect which had been exerted upon its prosperity by the railroads and other improvements. To complete the circle of improvements, and render Chicago the undisputed metropolis of the Northwest, was now within the reach of its people if they would be wise and active in their exertions. Various amendments to the charter, the funding of the city debt, a restriction of liability beyond its income, and some changes in the organization of the Boards of Public Works, with a view to beautifying and improving the city. He noticed the history and gratifying results of our present system of sewerage and water-works; changing a swampy town into one of the most healthy and convenient cities in the world; the promising universities of learning located here by various religious denominations; the great and novel enterprise of raising the grade of the streets, followed by the greater marvel of raising blocks of buildings to the new level; the salubrity of the lake atmosphere, rendering its shores attractive as summer watering places.

From these he passed to the consideration of a projected channel of communication for large vessels between Chicago and the Illinois river—thus opening a highway for commerce from the St. Lawrence and the Lakes to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. He discussed this subject at length, and in a clear and interesting manner, explaining the various portions of this great improvement and their relative expense; showing how, under the fostering care of the State it might be accomplished with a small sum, to be raised partly by an issue of bonds, and by a direct tax upon those directly benefitted, which would not only be repaid to them a hundred fold, but inure greatly to the benefit of the whole country—making Chicago the mistress of the whole Northwestern trade. The details which he gave of this projected work, and its results, were listened to with close attention and his suggestions heartily applauded.

He was followed by Mr. Arnold, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Scammon and Mr. Driscoll, all of whom delivered animating speeches. The very best spirit prevailed—each happy hit being received with hearty applause.

The numerous companies of Wide Awakes formed the most pleasant feature of this large and enthusiastic meeting. They were greeted as they filed in with a rousing cheer.

Mozart's Requiem.—Last evening we had the pleasure of attending the performance of Mozart's Requiem at the new Roman Catholic Cathedral of this city. Half an hour before the time of commencement, the church was filled with a reverential and well dressed audience; yet we are happy to say not all even came under the latter clause, though they certainly did the former. If to the poor the Gospel should be preached, most assuredly, by the poor, the noblest music should be heard. The sacred building, the truly Catholic nature of that grand composition, calls all. And were I the finest composer in the world, far rather would I give my talents to the Church and to the poor, than get rich by the listening of a critical, well dressed, white gloved audience.

Yes, we are right when we open our Church doors, and call them in, not to praise nor to pray, but to listen. Call them in from the temptations and the irresistible dangers of their path. Call them in from the way-side, and from the atmosphere of vice that surrounds them, and let them feel that in a sacred building and amongst a Christian audience, that music is indeed a sacred and far-reaching power. A passion and enjoyment of earth that we are promised in Heaven. It is not adeptness on a fiddle string, nor skill at a piano-forte, nor mastery of an organ, however, that makes a Christian musician, but a soul so tuned, that while it climbs science as a ladder, uses it not only to climb up to enjoy, but also to shed light.

We have wandered too far from our space. On taking our seat in the church it seemed dark; that was as it should be, when we remembered what we had come to hear. Lights there were, fastened to the pillars, (a temporary arrangement,) beyond which the dimness was impressive and suggestive; also abundant lights there were at the altar and in the organ loft. There was a small organ there, which was not used. The singers and orchestra (the latter numbering about twenty-five,) were stationed in the spacious organ gallery. From the nature of the wonderful composition to be performed, we feared some disappointment would attend the rendering. It was not to be so. Not being one of the oldest inhabitants of this city, we can give no mention personally of any of the performers, as they are all unknown to us. But we can say that under the direction of the well-skilled leader the Requiem was performed in a highly creditable manner to all who assisted, and that it could not but confer pleasure and even solemn instruction on all who listened in a right spirit.

We have not time to mention any particular parts of the Mass, but we were made to feel them—to feel their meaning. The fearfulness of impending doom—the weeping, pleading for mercy—the glimpse of the judgment, which the veiled and shadowed spirit seemed permitted to catch,—the joy of pardon, and the sublime burst of the "Sanctus! Sanctus! Sanctus! Plenitunt Coli et terra;" the great and onward cry of a rising and redeemed universe; those who by grace are saved, pressing onward to the Throne of God. Wonderful! glorious! dear Mozart! Awing us with thy almost superhuman command of harmony, and then melting our heart to tears by the touching simplicity and sweet, childlike beauty of thy cadences.

We have more to say on the subject of Sacred Music, but we will not now. F. H. H.

Upon an invitation by the Central Committee, consisting of delegates of the Workingmen's Association, Tailor's Union, Tenth Ward Club, to all societies to send delegates, in order to deliberate about the Mechanic's Lien Law, convened besides the delegates of the above mentioned societies, delegates of the Seventh Ward Republican Club, of the Washington Club, and of the Sixth Ward Club. Mr. Muller read the bill for an act to amend chapter 65 of Revised Statutes, entitled "Liens," which was proposed at the last session of the Legislature by Mr. Buck, but not carried. The delegates accepted this bill with the amendment: "the laborers employed by the sub contractor shall have the same benefit of the Lien as the sub-contractor himself."

E. Smalley, Von Horn and Lampert, were appointed a committee to call upon the candidates who are running for office, to make them pledge themselves to work for the enactment of such a Mechanics' Lien Law. After this the delegates adjourned until next Thursday.

VON HORN, President.

JOSEPH GREENWOOD, Sec'y.

West Side Wide Awakes Attention.—You are requested to appear in full uniform at the Headquarters, West Market Hall, Monday evening, at 6½ o'clock precisely, to march to the Wigwam, where Hon. John Wentworth, and other speakers will address the Wide Awakes of Chicago. All other Wide Awake Clubs and the Lincoln Rangers are invited to turn out with us. Let every man be on hand punctually.

TONY S. SALOMON, Sec'y.

The members of Lafayette Lodge No. 18 A. F. and A. M., and the fraternity generally, are requested to meet at the Masonic Temple to-day, Monday, Sept. 16, at 5½ o'clock, to accompany the remains of our late brother Jno. Wilson, Captain of the ill-fated Lady Elgin, to the depot. A. W. HITCHCOCK, Act'g W. M. of Lafayette Lodge, No. 18.

Sixth Ward Republican Club.—There will be a meeting of the Club at the Cambridge House, corner of Carroll and Desplaines streets, on Monday evening next at eight o'clock. A full meeting is requested as business of importance will come before the meeting.

G. LEVERENZ, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A Woman to go to a pleasantly located town twelve hours ride from the city. To one who understands housework and is desirous of a permanent good home—an opportunity. Apply at 267 Water street, or address P. O. Box 1442.

WANTED.—A Situation as Cook Washer and Ironer, or Chambermaid and Waiter in a private family, by a girl who can bring good references. Apply to 103 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—A Graduate of Yale College of the Class of 1860, wishes a few Pupils in Latin, Greek, and English branches, or will go two hours a day to a school in the city. He refers to the Faculty of Yale and references in Chicago. Please address L. K. B., P. O. Box 3681.

SEWING MACHINES.—Taggart & Farr's Patent. EDWIN RICHARDS. Of the late firm of Cornell & Company, will continue the sale of the above Machines at the old stand of C. & Co. NO. 133 LAKE STREET, third Floor. All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Address EDWIN RICHARDS, P. O. Box 2063, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An excellent opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to engage in the Lumber business. A large SAW MILL at Green Bay, all complete and in good running order, with 1,320 acres of Pine Land, is offered in exchange for property in this city, or Improved Farms in Illinois. The owner will remain in Chicago for a short time, and can be seen by addressing a note to Box No. 3678 P. O.

FIRE PROOF SAFES. A Large Stock on hand at prices which Defy Competition. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents.

A GENTLEMAN and his WIFE can be accommodated with Pleasant Rooms and Board at 225 Jackson street. Also, two or three single Gentlemen.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH FESTIVAL. The Ladies of Westminster Church Society will have a FESTIVAL AT ROOM NO. 2 BRYAN HALL, ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17. In connection with the GRAND CONCERT. Tickets TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, to be had at the Door.

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, on Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison streets, in the Marble Block known as Kaig's building. The Proprietors of this Academy respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they will be prepared to receive Pupils for the ensuing Season in a few days. The Hall is large and well ventilated, with suitable Reception Rooms connected, and located within one minute's walk of Madison, State, and Randolph street cars. Parents and Guardians wishing their children or wards properly instructed in this necessary accomplishment of refined society, will please call at the Academy and be satisfied we shall do that everything has been fitted up in the most approved style for the convenience and comfort of Pupils. MERTEN & EDWARDS, Proprietors.

A GRAND RALLY Will take place at the WIGWAM, Under the auspices of the WEST SIDE WIDE AWAKE CLUB, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17th, 1860. Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, And other Speakers, will address the Meeting. OSSIAN E. DODGE, Of Cleveland, Ohio, will be on hand, with Songs for the occasion. LUMBARD BROS. and West Side Republican Glee Club, will be on hand. North Chicago Wide Awakes, Southern Chicago Wide-Awakes, Central Chicago Wide Awakes and Lincoln Rangers, have been invited. During the evening the West Side Republican Wide Awakes will appear in uniform. Come one! Come all!! Bring your Wives and Children.

NEW LAW BOOK.—HILLIARD ON TORTS. The Law of Torts and Private Wrongs; by Francis Hilliard, Esq., author of the "Law of Mortgages," &c. In two volumes, 8vo. Price $10.00. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

TO BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES. Ambrotype Copies of Fine Engravings. New styles just received. Among others may be found elegant copies of the works of Sir Edwin Landseer, Rosa Bonheur, Ary Scheffer, Millais, Sir Edwin Landseer, Ary Scheffer, Millais, &c. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

ADVANCES.—Western Packers, Produce and Provision Dealers, by corresponding with the subscribers, will be authorized to draw LIBERAL ADVANCES on consignments of Produce and Provisions for sale in New York, or on shipments to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Leith. D. HENRY & CO., No. 3 Erie Buildings.

COAL! COAL!!—I HAVE A large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver well screened and dry (from under cover) at the LOWEST MARKET RATES: Lump Lehigh, Blue Hill, Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Blossburg, Large and Small Egg Scranton, Chippewa, Large and Small Egg Shamokin, Also the best Pittsburgh and Briar Hill. FIRE BRICK for sale for cash or prompt time buyers. A. B. MEEKER. Office 85 South Wells st. Yard foot North Market st.

CHEAP COAL.—WE ARE now retailing Illinois Coal equal to Erie or Briar Hill for steam purposes, for $2.50 PER TON, Or nicely Screened for family use for $3.00 Per Ton. We keep also other Coals, including Erie, Briar Hill, Lehigh, Scranton, Lackawanna, Pittston, Blossburg, Chippewa, Missouri Ridge, &c. &c., which will be sold at LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Office 126 South Market street. LAW & STROTHER.

POLITICAL MEDALS AT LOW PRICES. LINCOLN AND HAMLIN, DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON, BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE, BELL AND EVERETT. SOLID MILLED EDGED MEDALS, the best in the market. Price $5.00 per hundred; 10 cents per dozen. FLINT'S LIFE of DOUGLAS, bound, at 50 cts. BARTLETT'S " LINCOLN, " 50 cts. We are selling all our Political Stock at cost in order to close out stock on hand. Agents and Booksellers will do well to send in their orders. S. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller & Stationer, 148 Lake street, Chicago.

MAIDS, WIVES AND BACHELORS! REMEMBER That on FRIDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1860, you can present to your SWEETHEARTS, HUSBANDS, AND CHILDREN, A copy of "The Household Journal," the cheapest and best paper ever published, containing sixteen pages of fifty columns of matter, by the best writers on the best subjects. Price Three Cents per copy, to be published weekly. The trade supplied by Ross & Tousey, and Dexter & Company, or any of the wholesale news agents in New York who will supply the retail trade with showbills, &c.

REMOVAL. M. A. ROBKE. ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to No. 9 MASONIC TEMPLE, Dearborn street, Chicago.

300 Hhds. N. O. Sugar landing and for sale. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
400 Bbls. N. Y. Syrups. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
350 Bbls. N. Y. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered Sugar. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Boxes Saleratus for sale cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
250 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
600 Packets O. G. JAVA COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Tcs Prime RICE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
15 Bbls. No. 1 NUTMEGS for sale very low. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER LADY ELGIN. ON LAKE MICHIGAN. Hundreds of Lives Sacrificed. Every life might have been saved by using the Delano Life Preserving Garments. [illegible] DELANO LIFE PRESERVING AND COAT COMPANY, No. 293 Broadway, New York.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in RAGS AND PAPER, 20 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill. Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock. Admission—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $5.00. Engagement of the accomplished young actress, MISS JANE COOMBS, who will appear this MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17th, as JULIA. In Knowles' beautiful and favorite play of THE HUNCHBACK. Helen....Ada Plunkett. Master Walter....Mr. Rease. Sir Thomas Clifford....Mr. Myers. Fathom....Mr. McVicker. First night of the New Farce called A RACE FOR A WIDOW. Myers, Dillon, Rainsford, Miss Wren, and Mrs. Myers.

GRAND DEDICATION CONCERT — IN — BRYAN HALL, ON Monday Night, Sept. 17th, 1860. DEDICATORY ODE By Benj. F. Taylor, Esq. The Brilliant Overture to Max Robespierre, SYMPHONY, BY MOZART, And Finale from the Opera of Euryanthe, Will be performed by A FULL ORCHESTRA, under leadership of Hans Balatka, LEADER OF MILWAUKEE MUSICAL SOCIETY. The ablest Musical Artists of the city will take part in the Concert, embracing Mrs. EMMA G. BOSTWICK, Mons. DePASSIO, LOUIS STAAB, HENRY DeCLERQUE, &c. &c. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at precisely 7¾ P. M. Tickets to be had at the principal Music Stores, and at the Office in Bryan Hall, on Saturday and Monday next. Admittance to all parts of the Hall, Fifty Cents. The Lower Hall is reserved on that occasion for a Festival by the Ladies of the Westminster Church.

GRAND BALL — AT THE — ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL, Hamilton, IN HONOR OF His Royal Highness, THE PRINCE OF WALES ON Wednesday Evening, Sept. 19th. A MAGNIFICENT BALL ROOM IS IN COURSE OF ERECTION. STEWARDS: HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, Hon Sir Allan N. MacNab, Baronet A. D. C., Isaac Buchanan, Esq., M. P. P., The Sheriff of the County, [illegible list of stewards]. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: C. J. Brydges, Esq., Chairman. [illegible list]. TICKETS—$10 each, admitting a gentleman and lady. Extra ladies' tickets $5 each. C. J. BRYDGES, Chairman. E. L. Ritchie, Secretary.

G. MIRASOLE BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago that his Dancing Academy will be reopened the middle of September inst., on his return from New York. [illegible] G. Mirasole will take care to select while in New York the most fashionable dances of the day.

Wanted.

MILLER WANTED BY OSBORNE BROTHERS & CO., 161 South Water street.

WANTED—A good, two seated, one Horse family Carriage. Address "A." Box 603.

WANTED—To Sell very Cheap, a Cabinet or Carpenter's chest, with or without machinery and steam power. Address P. O. Box 2129, or call at No. 14 West Lake Street.

WANTED—To Lawyers—A law student wishes a situation as Clerk or Copyist in a law office on a salary of at least $20 a month. Address LAWYER, Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A New or Second-Hand SAFE. Also, a Horse, Wagon and Harness. To pay for the same to be paid at STANWIX HALL, corner Clark and Van Buren streets.

WANTED—A Housekeeper to take full charge of a large house. None need apply except those perfectly competent to perform properly the duties. Address Box 43, with real name and references.

WANTED—To Rent a good, medium sized house, somewhere in the neighborhood of Wabash avenue and Oldschool. Possession wanted by the 1st of November next, or earlier. Address G. T. STOUFFER, P. O. Box 2499.

WANTED.—A middle aged man wants a situation as Porter, or other capacity, where he can make himself generally useful, at a very moderate salary. Address "F. P." Post Office Box 1669.

WANTED—Two Rooms on the first floor, suitable for Bed Room and Sitting Room, with board for one person, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address immediately P. O. Box 3377. Unquestionable references given.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell CAMPAIGN MEDALS.—The Handsomest of the Season. Agents are now selling from 200 to 500 per day. Address JOHN STANTON, corner Randolph and Canal Sts., 105 Fifth street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the Infantry Band. Pay ranging from $11 to $22 per Month, ACCORDING TO GRADE. Recruiting Rendezvous at 142 Randolph Street, Chicago. R. G. JONES, 4th Infantry.

Candidates.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. JOHN KEEL, JR.

I AM A CANDIDATE FOR Sheriff of Cook County, and not to the nomination of the Republican Party. WILLIAM BOTTS.

Lost.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From 277 S. Clark st., a Cow. Dark Red, with horns. Whoever will return her or give information of above described Cow will be liberally rewarded.

NATIVE WILD GRAPE WINE. This article is recommended by our leading physicians as an excellent tonic for invalids. It possesses the rich agreeable flavor of the grape, and Is Superior to any other Native Wine. As it is manufactured expressly for us, we warrant its purity in all cases. Sold at $1.50 per bottle. GALE BROTHERS, Druggists.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE

The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
One Square, (10 lines nonpareil) one insertion....$0.50
[illegible rates]
A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
All changes charged 25 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
.50 per Square, for each subsequent month.
10.00 for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, &c., &c., at Auction. On TUESDAY, Sept. 18th, at 9½ o'clock we will sell at our store, 82 Lake street, a splendid assortment of the above goods, comprising in part: Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Sofas, Divans, Ladies and Gent's Chairs, Parlor Sets, Rocking Chairs, Secretaries and Book-Cases, Parlor, Centre and Card Tables, Marble Top Tables and Stands, Whatnots, Pier Glasses, Elegant Chamber Sets with full Marble Tops, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Lounges, Mahogany and Walnut French Bedsteads, Mattresses, Oak, Mahogany and Walnut Sideboards, Extension Tables, Crockery and Glassware, and a variety of other Goods, which will be offered at the same time. Regular sale by Auction of Household Furniture, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS of each week. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. Auctioneers, No. 82 Lake Street. FIFTY CASES PRIME BOOTS AND SHOES, saved from the Propeller Prairie State, at Auction. On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our store, No. 82 Lake street, on account of the Home Insurance Company of New York, and the Marine Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. Fifty Cases of Prime Boots and Shoes saved in good order from the Propeller Prairie State, consisting of Men's and Boy's calf Boots, Kip and Thick, Women's and Misses' Shoes, Boots and Slippers. Wholesale and Retail Dealers will do well to examine the goods and attend the sale. Sale positive and without reserve for cash. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday, At 9½ o'clock A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 O'clock A. M. AT OUR SALESROOM. Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS 235....LAKE STREET....235 Corner of Franklin street. Self-Sealing, Self-Testing, Reliable Fruit Cans and Jars, A new article with a flexible cap, (which requires no cement,) which shows at once the soundness of any within the jar. Also, a variety of other styles at low prices. Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, Masser's Five Minute Ice Cream Freezer, Ice Boxes, Water-Coolers, Pumps, Garden Engines, Rubber Hose, &c., &c. Kedzie's Water Filter, Sitting, Plunge, Shower Baths, &c. Also—Wooden Ware, Japanned Tin Ware, Plain Tin Ware, Kitchen Utensils, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Registers, Ventilators, and the "HOTSPUR" Air Tight, Large Oven Cooking Stove. Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Plumbing and Jobbing done promptly. THOMAS GEORGE, 235 LAKE STREET....COR. FRANKLIN.

CONICAL VOLUTE STEEL CAR SPRINGS, Manufactured by The Metallic Car Spring Company OF NEW YORK. We are prepared to furnish Springs of any size desired. All orders should designate the weight, diameter, size of hole and power of springs required; also advise if for Freight or Passenger Cars. All springs with hole over one inch in diameter are designed for Buffer Springs. These Springs are in use on the following named Roads leading out of Chicago, and to their officers we respectfully refer: CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN, GALENA & CHICAGO UNION, CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY, CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street, Chicago.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM. Chas. L. Noble, 128....CLARK STREET....128 Between Washington and Madison street, DEALER IN ALL Kerosene and Coal Oil Goods. The only party in Chicago receiving DOWNER'S EXTRA KEROSENE. This Oil is pure and not adulterated with cheaper Oils. All good brands of Coal Oil. Lamps for Churches, Public and Private Houses, &c. Agency of Bidwell's Coal Oil Grease and Depot of Grafton Mineral Paint Company.

UNITED STATES MAIL—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First-class full-powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers: Bohemian, Capt. McMaster. Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland. North Briton, Capt. Grange. North American, Capt. Alton. Anglo Saxon, Capt. Ballantine. Canadian (new). Two new ships (building). Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool: First Class, according to state room....$100 and $110. Steerage, found with cooked provisions....$40. Return Tickets, First Class, good for six months, $155 and $175. Steerage....$70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers at reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Edmonstone, Allan & Co., 19 Water street, Liverpool; Cork and Dublin, and at 21 Broadway, New York, Wm. Graham, Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad office; JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 13 Lake st., Under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense Iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a-Half Millions of Dollars, connects the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA, Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the North and West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through at all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 13 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life. SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus....$[illegible]. MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus....$[illegible]. HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus....$[illegible]. HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus....$[illegible]. KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus....$[illegible]. CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUREN, Agents. No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., Broadway, New York. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, Would invite all Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers From the West to visit them. Their stock is large, and their SALESROOMS THE LARGEST IN AMERICA. Great inducements are offered to buyers for Cash.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS. Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine. These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Making. They have had with a very large sale during the past year, giving universal satisfaction. WM. S. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill. CHICAGO SALESROOM, 132 LAKE STREET.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION. LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES. LETTERS PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace as a VENTILATOR. It is unsurpassed as a Heater, and for Ventilation is superior to any other device yet discovered. The VENTILATION is more like the old fire-place than any other. [illegible] M. W. LESTER, Patentee, 22 Lasalle street, Post Office Box 3[illegible]. Chicago, July 16th, 1860.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned has recently made arrangements by which he is ready to negotiate the sale of property. [illegible] A. R. McCo[illegible], No. 8 Washington Street, Chicago.

Press & Tribune

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1860.

THEY GIVE IT UP.

According to the *Baltimore Patriot*, (Bell & Everett) "Mr. Buchanan is thoroughly satisfied as to the issue of the Presidential election. He looks on the question as settled, beyond the possibility of alteration. It only awaits, he says, the formal decision of the ballot box, and that, he thinks, will be in favor of Lincoln." Mr. Douglas owns as much. In his Jones-Wood harangue as reported by telegraph, he says: "Believing the Union in danger, he would make any personal sacrifice to save it. If a withdrawal of his (Douglas') name will defeat Lincoln, he would at this moment withdraw it." His continuance on the track is a confession that Lincoln will be elected, in spite of him or his. To give up the contest six weeks before the election, is unusual, but in this case unavoidable. We admire the frankness of these two notorious politicians.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

With the exception of the Irish Catholics and a few Democratic politicians, the people of Chicago are known to entertain very decided anti-Slavery sentiments. Something over two years ago, a clergyman known to differ with them on this subject, removed to Chicago, took the pastoral charge of a congregation, and established a religious newspaper, editing it himself. From the time the first number of the paper was issued to the present date, the peculiar views of the editor on Slavery have been presented in its columns. More than that; in his own pulpit, this clergyman delivered a series of discourses on the subject of Slavery, and in denunciation of one of the great political organizations of the country. So far as we are apprised, no exceptions were taken to either the editorial or the pulpit labors of this clergyman. Neither Republicans nor Republican journals uttered a word of complaint. On the contrary, the PRESS AND TRIBUNE had these lectures reported, printed them in its columns, and spread them broad-cast all over the Northwest. Democrats were greatly delighted with the discourses; flocked to hear them as gladly as they now go to hear that great light of Modern Democracy—C. S. Cameron—prove slavery to be of divine appointment, and in accordance with natural justice and the best interests of humanity; and if Democratic papers did not print them, it was not owing to a lack of will but to a deficiency in enterprise. From no quarter did we hear objections either to the lectures or to the newspaper articles, based upon the fact that the author was a clergyman. While the manifest aim of both was to build up Democracy and to weaken Republicanism, no one, so far as we know, charged the clergyman and religious editor with going beyond the phaze of his sacred calling. The fullest right to speak, to write, and to print his thoughts on the subject, was cheerfully accorded him by anti-slavery men, while Democrats grew jubilant over his efforts, and hailed him as a powerful ally.

A few weeks since a venerable clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was seized by a gang of Democrats, in Texas, and hung. His crime was that he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that in accordance with the rules and belief of that Church, he held that the Bishops and clergy should not hold slaves, that the laity who owned them ought not to separate families, ought to grant them religious instruction, ought not to treat them cruelly, and ought, as far as practicable, to withdraw themselves from the evils of slave-holding. He was not an Abolitionist. He was born in Tennessee, and had been preaching the gospel in that State, in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, for more than thirty years. An amiable, unselfish and courteous gentleman, a good and loyal citizen, and a devoted christian minister—he neither did nor said anything the influence of which was bad upon society, that weakened the veneration for law, or that brought reproach upon the religion he professed. He had a family—wife and children, some of them helpless by reason of youth, one—a daughter—by reason of blindness. Peacefully going upon the round of his circuit, preaching the gospel of the Savior—without warning, without a moment's notice, without permission to pen a hasty adieu to his wife and helpless little ones, or to send a brief message as to what he would have them do, he was dragged from his horse and hung like a felon to the limb of the nearest tree. Such was the fate of Rev. Anthony Bewley, a man upon whose knee we often sat in our childhood, and whom we loved almost as a father.

In the city of Chicago there is published a religious newspaper—the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Bewley was an honored minister. It is edited by a gentleman who likewise holds the Church's parchments. This man, neither in his pulpit labors, nor in his paper, so far as we know, has ever discussed the subject of Slavery as a political question—has ever alluded to it other than as it has come before the legislative tribunal of his Church. He had seen a Conference of his Church invaded by a mob of Democratic politicians—had seen its members dispersed in peril of their lives—had seen the laity in the border Slave States subjected to all manner of indignities, their lives and property imperilled, and finally he saw this venerable old man, Bewley, with whom, in May last, he sat in General Conference, murdered in cold blood, for no other crime than being a Methodist preacher, and then he could keep silent no longer. Not as a minister of the Gospel, not as an editor of a religious journal, but as a man and a Methodist, he addressed a letter to the President of the United States—a letter which, considering the atrocious acts that provoked it, is singularly mild and free from passion, Christian-like in its spirit, but clear and pointed in its statement of facts, and bold and manly in its demand for right and justice.

Now mark: No sooner had this letter made its appearance in the city of Chicago, than the *Times and Herald* denounced its author as "an intermeddling political priest," and characterized the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church who, in obedience to its constituted authorities, are now in the slaveholding States preaching the gospel, as invaders, and as having gone there "to breed insurrections and murders by the wholesale." This *Times and Herald* is owned by the same man whose influence and money brought the first mentioned clergyman to this city from a slaveholding State—whose money is said to have established the religious paper in which this clergyman freely ventilates his peculiar views of Slavery—and by whose advice the series of evening discourses on Slavery were delivered by this clergyman in his own pulpit. *He* is the man who denounces Dr. Eddy as "an intermeddling political priest," for protesting against the murder of Mr. Bewley, and who gives one hundred thousand dollars to endow a theological school for the inculcation of Dr. Rice's views on Slavery. Is another word necessary?

A CHARLATAN ON THE TARIFF.

If Stephen A. Douglas has ever been consistent in his support of any measure, it has been in favor of a low tariff, the lower the better. He has never failed to oppose, in and out of Congress, every attempt to raise the tariff to a "protective" character. He has voted for all reductions and against all increase. On this question he has steadily played into the hands of the Cottonocracy. That species of imposts which afford the least measure of protection, and fall with the most crushing weight on the mechanical industry of the free labor States, have always found a zealous supporter in the "Dodger." No proof of this assertion is needed, as the fact is notorious to the people of the whole Northwest. He fought Henry Clay until the day of that statesman's death on the tariff policy. He bitterly opposed the passage of the beneficent tariff of 1842, which revived the prostrate industry of the North so marvellously quick. He aided in its repeal in 1846, voting with South Carolina and Georgia, at every step against Pennsylvania and New England. He entered Congress in December, 1843, and voted within three weeks thereafter for Rhett's motion to repeal Clay's tariff of 1842. His whole record is uniform and consistent on this question, on the side of the cotton planter and against the Northern mechanics.

We find that on the 1st of March, 1855, a proposal to engraft a new Tariff on the General Appropriation bill, being under consideration, Mr. Douglas said:

"*I am for a reduction of the tariff to a strict revenue standard.* I am A FREE TRADE MAN TO THE FULLEST EXTENT that we can carry it, and at the same time collect revenue enough to defray the expenses of the Government. In other words, I am for no other kind of tariff than a revenue tariff." [See Globe.]

He assisted in 1857, in passing the present tariff, which is too low to furnish sufficient revenue for the support of Government. It is the worst tariff that has been in existence for twenty-five years. It is a direct tax upon the industry of the country, without affording even incidental protection. It is neither protection nor free trade, being too low for the one, and too high for the other.

Last winter the Republicans passed (with the aid of the South Americans) a revised tariff bill, which would have furnished enough revenue to defray the expenses of Government, besides paying off the National debt in a few years, and at the same time it would have afforded a fair measure of protection to American industry. It would have given a magic impetus to all branches of mechanical employment, and created a splendid home market for our farmers. It would have stopped the outward flow of the precious metals which are sent by the ship-load every year to pay for European fabrics which our own artizans and laborers should be allowed to make in this country. This revised tariff bill, we say, passed the Republican House at Washington by a handsome majority. It was opposed by Douglas' tools, Fouke, Robinson, Morris, McClernand, and Logan, (d. m.) each of whom voted against it.

When it came to the Senate, the Democrats resolved to kill it. Hunter, of Va., moved to postpone the bill until next winter, which was carried. Ayes 25, all Democrats. Nays 23, all Republicans but Bigler of Pa. On this important vote Douglas *dodged*; but his man Friday—Pugh, of Ohio—voted with the slave holders and against the freeholders. The votes of Douglas and Pugh could have changed the result, *and put the bill on its passage*, and Buchanan was pledged to sign it.

Well, after this exhibition of continued hostility to protection to American free labor, this same man Douglas went into Berks County, Pennsylvania, and made a flaming speech, which the agent of the Associated Press (himself a Democrat,) condensed and telegraphed all over the country, as follows:

"Mr. Douglas commenced his speech by a glowing eulogy on Pennsylvania as an empire within herself. She as a State had a great interest in the Union. *Her interests required the fostering hand of Government. She had not received that support from the National Government which she was entitled to.* She had the whole Union for a market. Her whole mineral wealth was inexhaustible, and worth more than mines of gold. He pitched generally into Congress and the General Government for the past few years. *He denounced the Government as paralyzing the interest of Pennsylvania for several years.* The Government had failed to perform the functions for which it was created. The system of Government must be changed or disaster would occur. Either it must reduce the expenditures or increase the revenue. *The only remedy is a proper tariff.* When the tariff was proposed in Congress it was always overslaughed by the interminable negro question. *He went into an argument defensive of the Protective policy, especially as regards Pennsylvania interest*, but the question will never be settled till the interminable negro question is thrown out and repudiated. He censured Congress for its neglect of legitimate duties to stray after false gods," &c., &c.

Did ever brazen imposture or human audacity equal this? This man, the life-long enemy of the protective principle, to utter such language before a *Pennsylvania* audience! On the slavery question, Douglas has shown himself to be the prince of charlatans, but on the tariff question he has crowned himself emperor of impostors. And think of his hardihood to gabble about the "interminable negro question being thrown out and repudiated!" in order to let in the tariff. Himself the author of the present "negro question" and the leader of the "agitators" of it. During the last seven years he has made at least one thousand harangues, in Congress and on the stump, and has written scores, perhaps hundreds of magazine essays and newspaper editorials which he has published. All of these speeches and articles have been on one theme—the *negro question*. He never writes, speaks, thinks or dreams of anything else. He is a chronic dabster in the dirty pond of pro-slavery agitation. For seven long years has he kept the Union in a turmoil and uproar on the "interminable negro question." Not content with arraying the Democracy against the peace and liberties of the country, he has torn his party into fragments in his insane frenzy on the negro question. And in the tempest of words he has uttered, and ocean of ink he has shed, not a sentence has he spoken or line written on the side of Freedom. It has all been for slavery. But he is played out. His one string banjo is worn through, and after Nov. 6th, he will be *dead-headed* up Salt River to cool his fevered brain and recuperate his moral constitution. The "interminable negro question will be thrown out and repudiated," when he is shipped to those saline head-waters, and not before. Remove the cause and the effect will cease. Discard the mischief making agitator, and the mischievous agitations will subside—not before.

TWO NOTABLE OPINIONS.

Those who observe the under-currents of English politics have lately had their attention arrested by two remarkable expressions of opinion, from high sources, touching the practical working of the English Government. The first is from John Bright, the celebrated Liberal, almost Democratic, member of Parliament, and the other is credited to Mr. Gladstone—both men to whom the English middle classes are in the habit of listening. In a letter, dated August 16th, 1860, Mr. Bright says:

"DEAR SIR:—The resolution you have sent me has given me much pleasure. I am only sorry that my efforts have been so fruitless in the House of Commons. In many sessions past—indeed, since the beginning of the Russian war—economy has been despised, and every man who has attempted to prevent a waste of the public resources has been condemned as unpatriotic and anti-national. The people have been hoodwinked and befooled almost beyond all former example, and the 'servants' which should be their servants and guardians, have become their masters and spoilers. I know not when we shall see a change, but our late and present course cannot be continued without danger and disaster. Possibly we may see disappointments and reverses in trade, which may drive us to take notice of the enormous sum which is annually and needlessly taken from the proceeds of the nation's industry. England, with its population of thirty millions, will raise seventy six millions in Government taxes this year. The United States, with an estimated population of thirty-two millions, will raise about twelve millions in Federal and State Government taxes this year. How long will England maintain her position in the race with this burden, and what institution is there in the English system that is worth a tribute of sixty millions sterling a year? *The time may come when the people will discover that monarchies and aristocracies may be purchased at too dear a rate, unless monarchies and aristocracies become more wise.*"

It is an evidence of the growing freedom of the press and of individual utterance, that the lines which we italicise may pass unchallenged by the law officers of the crown; that they do so pass is also an evidence that reform of the abuses of which Mr. Bright complains is not far off. Mr. Gladstone is no less emphatic and more threatening. In a recent speech, he describes certain practical evils in the British system, as follows:

"Vacillation, uncertainty, costliness, extravagance, meanness, and all the conflicting vices that could be enumerated, are united in our present system. There is a total want of authority to direct and guide. When anything is to be done, we have to go from department to department, from the Executive to the House of Commons, from the House of Commons to a Committee, from a Committee to a Commission, and from a Commission back to a Committee, so that years pass away. The public is disappointed, and the money of the country is wasted. I believe that such are the evils of the system that nothing short of revolutionary reform will ever be sufficient to rectify it."

That these men do not complain without reason, let us state that the taxes levied in England this year are £76,000,000, to which add cost of collecting, and we have £82,000,000—$400,000,000—as the aggregate. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone will tell us when the women of London, with their English Mallard, beating a drum at their head, will march on Windsor, and make that old place resound with their cries for bread. Or is not that to be the out come?

☞ Berks County, Penn., has a population of 93,974, against 77,181 in 1850—a gain of 16,843.

INTERVENTION AND CONSERVATISM.

It seems to be doubtful whether the Turkish government were really unable to protect the Christians in Syria, or indisposed to exert their power for the purpose. The massacres there excited the horror of the civilized world, and Louis Napoleon intervenes, prompted, we have a right to suppose, by the simplest motives of humanity. Is not intervention, from some quarter, needed to stop the lawless murders of innocent persons, Methodist Clergymen and others, in Texas? Is the Texan government fearful that it cannot cope with the excited mob, or is it willing to see the work go on? We might fairly infer the latter from many of its acts. Now as for the General Government: Did the Turkish Empire or the Kingdom of Naples ever witness a more despotic act than that whereby every petty postmaster in the semi-barbarous regions of the slave States is constituted a censor of the press, and authorized to throw upon any reader of a Northern newspaper the odium of "incendiarism," and so let loose upon him the savage fury of a mob whose tender mercies are cruelty? We cannot believe that the Executive does not know the utter illegality, nay the complete despotism and utter negation of the first principles of Constitutional liberty implied in such a measure. But he feels that on this subject he cannot cope with the popular passions in the South, and so law and Constitution must go to the wall. That is the plain truth of the matter. What more illegal has Naples?

A great deal is said just now about "intervention." There are calls for it in Syria and in Italy. Many are disposed to ask, Is intervention right? Men seem to think that intervention is right or wrong *per se*. Is this so? Some years ago Russia intervened to put down liberty in Hungary. That, we say, was wrong. Garibaldi intervenes to put down tyranny in Naples. That we say is right. It is plain that intervention on the side of right and justice is right and just, and sometimes more, it is noble and generous. The act takes its character from its purpose and object.

As with intervention so with conservatism. Some men talk of it as if it were something good *in itself*. The Union party say they are conservative. An able and respectable New York paper lately asserted its conservatism with a great air of self-righteousness. Now conservatism is very good if it conserves what is good, and very bad if (as is often the case,) it conserves what is bad. And that is the whole of that matter. To make these general statements as to the good or ill of these modes of action, without reference to their ends, is either metaphysics or humbug—no great difference, to be sure, between the two. We go distinctly for intervention whenever it can serve the cause of right and justice, and for the "conservation" of all that is good, and the radical destruction of evil and wrong. We beg all interested to give us credit for being both conservative and radical in the right way.

A ROCK IN THE WAY.

Parliament was prorogued on the 28th ult., the Lord Chancellor reading the royal speech in which the following occurs:

"But her Majesty confidently trusts that, in any negotiations which may take place, full and adequate arrangements will be made for securing, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the treaty of Vienna of 1815, the neutrality and independence of the Swiss Confederation. That neutrality and independence were an object to which all the powers who were parties to the treaties of Vienna attached great importance, and they are no less important now than then for the general interests of Europe."

The fair, the unavoidable inference from this is, that, in the plans of the English Ministry, (not Her Majesty, who is only a dumb show,) the treaty of Vienna is a part of European international law which must not be broken. The language admits of no other meaning.

While Her Majesty was uttering these words, Count de Persigny, the echo of Napoleon, or rather, in this instance, his mouthpiece, opened the sittings of the General Council of the Department of the Loire, also with a speech in which he, referring to the treaty to which Victoria alluded, said:

"Since 1815 France has been forced to follow the role imposed upon her by the treaties of Vienna. Another spirit now reigns, and *the political system of 1815 has been subverted by Europe herself.* This system was the result of a violent transition, which by two great convulsions, entirely disturbed the European equilibrium. Since then it has been the great interest of Europe that a general reconciliation should be effected between the different powers, and that France should, by common consent, reassume the position which belonged to her in the Councils of the Powers. She no longer threatens nor is threatened. Her work is achieved, and the mission of the new Empire is accomplished."

Here is a difference of opinion, which, whenever a case under the treaty arises, may call for an arbitrament by arms. At any rate, here is an exposition of the views of the [illegible] governments respectively of France and E[illegible], which, as long as it is unchanged, makes a cordial union between the two countries impossible. We shall see what further result will come of the disagreement thus authoritatively announced.

Mr. Lincoln's New York Speech.

The Young Men's Republican Union is about to issue the address of Mr. Lincoln at Cooper Institute in pamphlet form, with notes and references by Messrs. C. C. Nott and Cephas Brainard. The editors, in their preface say:

"No one who has not actually attempted to verify its details can understand the patient research and historical labor which it embodies. The history of our earlier politics is scattered through numerous journals, statutes, pamphlets and letters; and these are defective in completeness and accuracy of statement, and in indices and tables of contents. Neither can any one who has not travelled over this precise ground appreciate the accuracy of every trivial detail, or the self-denying impartiality with which Mr. Lincoln has turned from the testimony of "the fathers," on the general question of slavery, to present the single question which he discusses. From the first to the last—from his premises to his conclusion, he travels with a swift, unerring directness which no logician ever excelled—an argument complete and full, without the affectation of learning, and the stiffness which usually accompanies dates and details. A single, easy, simple sentence of plain Anglo-Saxon words contains a chapter of history, that, in some instances, has taken days of labor to verify, and which must have cost the author months of investigation to acquire. And, though the public should justly estimate the labor bestowed on the facts which are stated, they cannot estimate the greater labor involved on those which are omitted—how many pages have been read—how many works examined—what numerous statutes, resolutions, speeches, letters and biographies have been looked through. Commencing with this address as a political pamphlet, the reader will leave it an historical work—brief, complete, profound, impartial, truthful—which will survive the time and the occasion that called it forth, and be esteemed hereafter no less for its intrinsic worth than its unpretending modesty."

Republicanism and its Standard-Bearer.

One of the ablest speeches of the campaign is that of John Sherman, delivered at Chadd's Ford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday. We regret that we are not able to publish it entire. Its conclusion was as follows:

"If you will take the responsibility of preventing the triumph of the Republican party, you may do so, but it will require close fusion of all the elements to defeat it. It is young and vigorous. It has all the unity and discipline of the old Democratic party. It holds most of the opinions, modified by experience, of the old Whig party. It has the conservative moderation of the People's party, which has influenced its nominations. It adheres to every principle proclaimed by the old Republican party of Jefferson. We have confidence in the integrity, and patriotism, and wisdom of our standard-bearers—Lincoln and Hamlin. If Mr. Lincoln cannot be recommended as a parlor President, like Gen. Pierce, and is not familiar with the etiquette of foreign courts, as Mr. Buchanan, we know that he is honest, faithful and capable. No man can read his celebrated debates with Mr. Douglas without forming a high opinion of his capacity. He is better for having lived a short time in Washington, for that city of politicians is not particularly celebrated for sound principles or rigid morals. Born in Kentucky, descended from a Pennsylvania stock, the son and grandson of Virginians, raised in Indiana and Illinois, familiar, by his own experience, with the wants and interests, and aspirations of the people, he possesses the same traits of character which made Jackson and Clay, in their day and generation, leaders of parties and of men. Let us, my friends, unite in electing him President of the United States."

Illinois Census.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.—The census returns of Whiteside county show a population of 19,128. In 1850 it was 5,360, being an increase of 13,768. The population of each town is as follows:—Sterling 2,474, Fulton 1,514, Mt. Pleasant 1,897, Lyndon 1,296, Hopkins 1,110, Prophetstown 1,073, Jordon, 1,031, Genesee 1,110. The remaining towns have less than a thousand each.

KANKAKEE COUNTY.—The population of Kankakee county foots up 15,479. The county of Kankakee has been organized since 1850. In 1855 the population was 10,110, an increase of 5,369 in five years. The population of each town is as follows:—Kankakee 3,048, Momence 948, Ganeer 1,111, Yellowhead 897, Salina 599, Manteno 861, Rockville 944, Bourbonais 2,213, Limestone 508, Sumner 444, Aroma 758, St. Anne 1,317, Otto 500, Norton 351, Essex 501, Pilot 454.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The efforts to fuse all the Anti-Republican factions in Massachusetts seem to have failed, and each have nominated distinctive tickets. New England is now entirely given over as hopeless by the Douglas-Breckinridge Democracy.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Four States have held elections for Representatives in the XXXVIIth Congress—two Northern and two Southern. Of these, Lincoln will have the support of 11 (two gain), Douglas 5 (probably), and Breckinridge two.

—It is stated, on what seems to be good authority, that Douglas has seriously contemplated a withdrawal from the canvass. When he hears the results of his electioneering tour through Vermont and Maine, we hope he will at least fill his appointments in Ohio, before backing down. We wish to bring up our majority to 60,000.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

RAILROAD STRAWS.—Between Naples and Jacksonville, Sept. 10th. Lincoln 61, Douglas 34, Breckinridge 8, Bell 6. Total 109. Lincoln's clear majority, 13.

Between Springfield and Jacksonville. Lincoln 157, Douglas 67, Bell 14, Breckinridge 7.—Total 245. Lincoln's clear majority, 69.

Between Jacksonville and Springfield. Lincoln 41, Douglas 13, Bell 3, Breckinridge 2.—Total 59. Lincoln's clear majority, 23.—*Springfield Journal.*

MAINE.—The Bangor *Union*, (National Democratic) gives its impressions of the result of the Maine election as follows:

The result of the election yesterday has burst the Douglas bubble in Maine, and shown that he has well nigh destroyed the party in the State. There are now no names given under heaven whereby the old Democratic party of Maine can be raised from the slough in which Douglasism has plunged it, save the names of Breckinridge and Lane.

—GOV. KOERNER addressed the largest German gathering ever held in Springfield, on Thursday evening. The German Wide Awakes turned out in full force, escorted by about 300 of the Lincoln and Young American Wide Awakes. The Republicans at the home of Lincoln are doing a glorious work.

NEW YORK.—A Kentuckian, sojourning for a time in New York State, writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* in regard to the probable prospects in New York, as follows:

Since I last had this pleasure, I have been through Northern New York, and I now feel more assured than before, that New York will cast her electoral vote for Lincoln. The coalition between the Douglasites and the Americans does not find favor with the people. Leading Republicans from nearly every section of the State, assure me that *three-fourths* of the vote cast for Fillmore will be given to Lincoln. The fusion, too, has consolidated the Republicans, and they are now "Wide Awake" everywhere. The soreness caused by defeat of Seward has passed away, and the enthusiasm for Lincoln personally, is steadily increasing. I am not accustomed to betting on election, but if Colonel D—— or any other Bell Everett man should stump me to bet on New York, I shall be prepared, after my return, to "put up" a trifle.

OREGON FOR LINCOLN.—The factions of the Democracy of Oregon have got up a split among themselves that can hardly be reconciled, the old Senatorial question being the big wedge. As the Republicans came within an ace of carrying the State against the combined factions, there is little room to doubt that the three votes of Oregon will be cast for Lincoln and Hamlin.

OHIO TWELFTH DISTRICT.—The fact every day becomes more apparent that Sam Galloway will beat Sunset Cox in the Columbus District. Frank Blair, Tom Corwin and Rob. C. Schenck have engagements to speak in the District, and poor Cox seems all of a flutter. "The way of the transgressors, &c.

HONEST FOR ONCE.—The Douglasites all claim that Douglas received a two-thirds vote of the entire Baltimore Convention, and that therefore his nomination was "regular." Mr. Douglas himself explodes the falsehood in his Reading, Pa., speech. He said: "*I received a two-third vote in the Convention after the bolt, but less than a two-third vote of the whole Convention.*"

—One hundred bogus votes were kept out of the ballot-boxes at Portland, Me., through the vigilance of the Wide Awakes. They were on the lists, but dared not face the determined challenges which they knew would meet them.

LINCOLN MEDALS.—The New York *Tribune* says that if the proportionate number of medals issued for the political parties in a Presidential campaign is any evidence of the popularity of a candidate, the friends of Mr. Lincoln have reason to rejoice. We are assured by those who ought to know, that the sale of Lincoln medals exceeds about two-thirds that of any other candidate, and is nearly half the whole.

—The Cleveland *Leader* gives the results of four votes taken on the Lake Shore, Mahoning, Pittsburgh and Columbus trains on the morning of the 10th, which foot up as follows: Lincoln 2,391, Douglas, 967, Breckenridge, 95, Bell 38.

—A new National Democratic (Breckinridge) daily paper, under the name of the *Democratic Press*, has made its appearance in Rochester, N. Y. C. N. Pine, late of the Chicago *Herald*, and ex-United States Marshal, is the editor. It goes strongly against fusion.

A DEAD FAILURE.—The Democracy of Chillicothe, Peoria county, undertook to raise a pole on Wednesday, but they could not get a large enough crowd to do it. The pole didn't get "elevated," but the Democracy did—at a neighboring grocery.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.—The Republicans of Tazewell have renominated David Kyes, of Washington, for Representative; George Harlow for Circuit Court Clerk, Joel W. Clark for County Judge, Chapman Williamson for Sheriff, and John Witlock for Coroner.

COMPLIMENTARY TO GOVERNOR SEWARD.—The "*Madison Guard*," of Madison, Wisconsin, on Thursday last paid their respects to Governor Seward in a body in full uniform, at the Executive Chamber. A line was formed, and Gov. Seward introduced to them, and took each member cordially by the hand. He expressed himself highly complimented by their visit, especially as he understood they were all Democrats and all of foreign birth. To this Col. Reynolds replied that they were not exactly all Democrats, but he could assure the Senator that that they were all Seward men. The whole affair was creditable to the company as it was complimentary to the distinguished statesman.

—Gen. Nye of New York is advertised to make four or five speeches in the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin. We are not without hopes that "our Larrabee" will be defeated by Judge Sloan.

—The Republicans of Western Virginia held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Wheeling on the evening of the 12th, which was addressed by the Hon. D. K. Carter and the Hon John A. Bingham of Ohio, Hon. J. S. White of Philadelphia and others. Over 200 Wide Awakes were out with their torches, and Wheeling was excited by the grandest display of the season.

—Henry Price and William Davidson, until the 18th of August members of the Urbana Hickory Club, have joined the Wide Awakes of that place, and are doing their best for Honest Old Abe.

—The Troy N. Y. *Times* of Saturday says:—In the Wide Awake procession at Schaghticoke last night, were over [illegible] Irish-born citizens who were Douglas men until three weeks ago. When asked why they had "abandoned their old companions," they to a man replied, sooner than strike hands with Brooks and vote for Burrows, they would lose their suffrages altogether.

—The Breckinridge Democracy of Hamilton County, Ohio, had a spirited gathering on Wednesday evening last at Cincinnati. They passed resolutions strongly denouncing the Douglasites, and forming an active canvass for Breckinridge and Lane.

—"Dirigo," (lead the way,) is the motto on the State arms of Maine. It is significant and appropriate. Maine leads the way now, in which all the Northern States will follow, in November.

—Hon. D. S. Dickinson (Scripture Dick) says of the Fusion Bell Douglas ticket:—"The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

CAN'T DO IT.—Mayor Caldwell of Davenport, who recently left the Republicans and rejoined the Douglasites, boasted that he could carry 200 Germans over with him, whereupon the German Republicans met and unanimously passed the following resolution among others:

Resolved, That we consider the above assertion to be a foul insult offered to the German character, and that we do hereby hurl it back with contempt to the quarter from whence it came.

OLD DEMOCRATS FOR LINCOLN.—H. H. Talley, an old Democrat who moved from Morgan Co., Ohio, to Macoupin in this State, writes to an old friend in the former county, saying that he has abandoned the Democracy and is going for Lincoln and Hamlin, and thirty old Democrats, who live in the same township with him, have done the same thing.

BRECKINRIDGE STATE TICKET IN INDIANA.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says that it has good authority for saying that the Breckinridge State Committee, which held a meeting in that city on Tuesday evening last, decided by a vote that lacked but one of being unanimous, that a Breckinridge State Ticket should be nominated. A meeting has consequently been called for next Monday, for the purpose of putting a ticket in the field.

The Explosion of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention.

Our issue of Saturday morning contained a dispatch from Quincy, stating that the Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Illinois, which had been in session for two days in that city, had "broken up in a row on a test vote of great importance." The news agent was unable to give any information as to the ground upon which that test vote was based. It was, however, probably on a resolution offered by Judge Otis, of this city, referring so much of the Bishop's address as refers to the "Cathedral lot," to a committee consisting of one clergyman and four laymen. During the pendency of this question in the Convention, the Bishop admitted a person to vote who had just been ordained Deacon, who by the canons of the church enjoyed no such right, and in this way he was enabled to defeat Judge Otis's resolution by a vote of 19 to 18. Upon the result being announced, Rev. Mr. Hodges, of the Church of the Holy Communion, in this city, rose in the Convention and denounced the whole affair as a dishonest transaction, and more than half the Convention, with Mr. Hodges, rose and left the house.

A statement of this "Cathedral lot" difficulty, which we think is endorsed by most of the Episcopalians in this city, clerical and lay, appears in the *Banner of the Cross*, an Episcopal organ, and is as follows:

A NEW TROUBLE IN ILLINOIS.—A new source of disaffection has sprung up in the ill fated Diocese of Illinois. The facts are as follows: In the year 1852, a citizen of Chicago, Mr. C. Beers, sold to certain churchmen of Chicago, a piece of ground for a cathedral church. This land was deeded to the Bishop "and his successors in office." By the terms of the subscription, the Bishop was to procure the money for the erection of the cathedral, in the East. Mr. Beers received no cash for the land, but took in payment the notes of the subscribers payable in one year. He however deeded the land to the Bishop at once, in order that the Bishop might with a better grace ask for the money from Eastern friends. But the money to build the cathedral was not procured at the East, and when the time came for the subscribers to pay their notes, they would not pay them, because there was no prospect of the money being forthcoming to erect the church. Therefore, Mr. Beers received not a cent for his land, yet the Bishop had the deed. For eight years Mr. Beers has been trying to get the Bishop to reconvey the land, which he was unwilling to do, and now he has been obliged to pay the Bishop $6,000 for the recovery of his property. These are the simple facts as we gather them.

The Bishop, it is understood, claims the $6,000 for himself, whilst some of the Churchmen of Illinois, think that the diocese is entitled to the money. We are glad to observe, however, that some others seem to take the right ground, viz:—that the money should be refunded to Mr. Beers. We hope that the convention about to assemble, will take that honorable view of the matter.

Money thus obtained will be a curse to both the Bishop and the diocese. Let it not be asked concerning any Bishop in the Church, "Did Titus make a gain of you?"

The people of Illinois seem to be very much excited against the Bishop for taking this money, and we hope that he will not be induced to retain it, otherwise the odium, that such a transaction will create will crush the little confidence in him that has not already been impaired by his non-residence.

LATER.

A correspondent of the *Journal* furnishes the following record of the proceedings which led to the explosion of the Convention:

Mr. Asbury offered what he called "a compromise resolution," in reference to the $6,000 Cathedral fund, which took the matter out of the hands of the Convention, because the Bishop had declared it a "trust fund."

Pending the vote, objection was made to the right of Rev. Mr. Gilbert, a young deacon, just ordained under the new canon, to vote on the question, and it was decided by the Bishop that he had such right. His vote determined the resolution of Mr. Asbury, as a substitute for a committee on the $6,000, to be carried by one majority.

After recess, Mr. Kerfoot offered a preamble and resolution, concerning the subscription to the building of a Cathedral in past years, the purport of which was to vote back the $6,000 to Mr. C. Beers. The Bishop decided it out of order, because "the subject matter" had been decided in the morning.

A protest was offered by Mr. Parks, signed by many Clergy and Laity, against the Bishop's arbitrary decisions. He ruled it out of order. Great confusion arose. Mr. Kerfoot got the floor to introduce a resolution requesting the repeal of the law which incorporated the Bishop as sole Trustee. The Bishop decided it out of order, and would not hear him read it. Mr. Kerfoot said: "You need not be afraid, sir; there is nothing in it about the $6,000. (This created quite a laugh in the Convention.)

Rev. Mr. Hodges, of the Chicago Church of the Holy Communion, rose and demanded the right to speak. The Bishop insisted that he could not speak.

Many members rose and protested against the Bishop's setting men down in that way. The confusion here became very great. Rev. Mr. Pratt moved that Mr. Hodges "be allowed to speak," and in urging the motion he said "that it was a high thing indeed if a minister of God's Church could not be allowed to say a word in the Convention of the Church."

The motion was seconded by Rev. Dr. Clarkson, and after many attempts by the Bishop to silence him, the Convention, by a vote of 23 to 11 of the Clergy, allowed him to speak, and he took the floor amid profound silence, and spoke out with a loud and eloquent voice that thrilled every one present, as follows:

"Mr. President, I rejoice that a man, when he felt impelled by a sense of right and duty to speak out, and when he thought it would be a sin for him to keep silent, was allowed by this house to give utterance to his conscientious convictions. If I should return to Chicago without having used every possible means to bring this Convention to a sense of justice and to right action on the matter of this $6,000, I would feel that my character might justly be assailed. If we had been allowed to consider the matter, not on its legal and technical relations only, but on the basis of common sense and grounds of equity, I think that the Convention would have come to a very different decision, and that the money would be immediately paid back to Mr. Beers. I do therefore hereby, as a minister of Christ's Church, a Christian gentleman and a member of this house, solemnly enter my protest against the action of this house, and against the whole proceedings in the matter of the Cathedral lot, and ask that this protest be entered upon the Journal; and I hereby declare it to be the conviction of my conscience and my heart, that this whole matter from beginning to end—and I want the Convention to understand distinctly what I say—*is a dishonest transaction*."

The whole house were removed by the force and heartiness with which he uttered these words, and as soon as he left his seat, the Bishop rose to deliver the parting address to the Convention, when a large number, apparently nearly one-half of the house, left their seats, turned their backs upon the Bishop as he was speaking, and left the Church. The remaining portion of the Convention, after prayer and singing, then adjourned.

For the remarks of Mr. Hodges, quoted above, we are indebted to the editor of the *Church Record*.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT ERIE.

30,000 Freemen in Council!

PENNSYLVANIA IN A BLAZE!!

The Republican gathering at Erie on the 12th was grand, beyond all comparison in that region. The whole Northwestern part of the State seems to have emptied itself upon Erie, and the lowest computation puts the number at 30,000! The people were out in their might from all the counties in that quarter of the State, and the enthusiasm that prevailed was almost boundless.

Hon. Simon Cameron presided, and speeches were made by Cassius M. Clay, Gov. Reeder, Hon. A. G. Curtin, and quite a number of other gentlemen. Mr. Clay spoke for a considerable time, and was listened to with profound attention. Gov. Reeder also made a long and deeply interesting speech. Col. Curtin made a short speech but was an excellent one and was enthusiastically received.

The torch-light procession was a magnificent one. There were 3,500 men in line, and the procession was fully two miles long. Erie never saw such a sight. Her broad and beautiful streets were almost as resplendent as noonday with the brilliant light, and as the procession passed along it was greeted at nearly every step with enthusiastic cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, etc.

The Northwestern counties are all wide awake. They each promise to give larger majorities than ever before, and they will do it. The good work is going on bravely, and it will need a search warrant to find a Locofoco there after awhile.

A Slander Withdrawn.

[From the Philadelphia Press, (Douglas' Organ.)]

Some weeks ago, a story was put in circulation against Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the Republican candidate for Vice President, that he had acted as attorney in a certain disreputable case while a Senator in Congress, and great stress has been put upon this accusation to show that Mr. Hamlin is a corrupt and dishonest man. The changes have been rung upon it, and just at the point when most of the adversaries of Mr. Hamlin began to believe what was said, a distinguished political opponent in Maine, of the Republican candidate for Vice President, upon whose testimony the original charge was persisted in, comes forward and states that he was mistaken, and acquits Mr. Hamlin of all blame. We allude, of course, to the much-discussed allegation against Mr. Hamlin in regard to the Brazillian commission. We are heartily rejoiced to see the candidate of a large portion of the American people for a high office so significantly cleared of all complicity in a suspicious transaction. Newspaper editors and active politicians should be careful, before making any charge against an opponent, to ascertain the entire facts of the case, because it is much better to avoid an attack than to be compelled to make a humiliating apology.

Wonderful Escape of a Balloonist.

MARIETTA, O. September 12.

Prof. Shotts, the aeronaut, made a balloon ascension here this evening about 5 o'clock. When he had reached a height of about one hundred feet, the balloon burst He came down standing on his basket, alighting on the levee. Singular as this may seem, the only injury he appears to have sustained is a badly mashed ankle.

There was a large crowd in attendance, and the excitement was great. Prof. Shotts is at the National House, where every attention will be paid to him.

Population of New Hampshire.

The following is the population of the State of New Hampshire by counties:

Rockingham	[illegible]	Strafford	[illegible]
Belknap	[illegible]	Carroll	[illegible]
Merrimack	[illegible]	Hillsborough	[illegible]
Cheshire	27,443	Sullivan	[illegible]
Grafton	41,273	Coos	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]

Steel Works.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

We were led to reflect in passing up the Fifth Ward on Monday, that the clouds of smoke that darken our horizon and the incessant din of clanking engines which is heard on every hand, though unpleasant to strangers and house-wives, is the highest indication of the extent and importance of Pittsburgh manufactures, these are still on the increase; and among the establishments recently started we may note the Steel Works of Hussey, Wells & Co., on the corner of Ætna and Harrison streets. This firm erected a new building sometime ago, for the manufacture of every description of steel, of very large proportions. The main building is 135 feet long by 100 in width, and 21 feet in height. It is supported on a foundation of stone, and is made fire proof by a sheeting of iron, which covers every part. The roof is braced on a similar plan with that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in order to support the large amount of machinery which works immediately under it. A considerable degree of attention has been paid to proper ventilation and the admission of light—a very commendable improvement in the plan of building factories. The stack is of colossal proportions, being 106 feet high and 5 feet 6 inches in diameter. Its draught almost exceeds belief. The air ascends through it as we ascertained by examination, in a perfect gale. It is handsomely constructed in a circular form, and is perhaps the finest stack in the city.

The machinery is very heavy, the whole mill trembling with every stroke of the enormous tilt hammers. There are three of these, of the largest size, and a train of immense rolls. The hammers will do a very large amount of work, and yet the business of the establishment has increased so rapidly that there is a demand for five more. The rolls are employed for manufacturing plates for circular saws. They will roll plates six feet in diameter, and are believed to be the largest in the country.

The machinery is driven by an engine of 350 horse power. The fly wheel, which consists of a solid rim and centre, weighs twenty tons, and the driving pulley eleven tons. The latter is a solid casting, and a marvel to all who see it. There are two other engines in operation, one for driving the fans and the other for pumping.

Adjoining the main building is another erected, the dimensions of which are one hundred feet in length by seventy-five in width. It contains three trains of rolls, one for sheets and the other two for bars, driven by an engine of 125 horse power.

The works have capacity to manufacture nine tons of cast steel daily. All varieties of steel are made, including the various sorts of tool steel, as axe steel, nail machine steel, chisel steel, &c., with shovel steel, spring steel, reaper steel, saw plates of every description, &c. Every piece of steel is subject to a careful examination before it is exposed for sale, to prevent any worthless material from emanating from these works. This course, though perhaps inconvenient at first, must ultimately prove judicious, as it will attract the attention of all reliable buyers, and prepossess them with favorable opinions of the firm.

The day of our visit to the works, preparations were made to put up a mammoth pair of shears. These shears will weigh some twelve tons, and are designed to shear circulars and saw plates. They will be worked by machinery, and are expected to cut plates with the same facility that a tinner shears sheet iron.

The product of these works has become extremely popular, many of our manufacturers using it extensively. Messrs. Lippincott & Co., J. H. Shoenberger & Co., and Knapp, Rudd & Co., give it the preference, and it is employed in the Pennsylvania railway shops so far as needed for their wants. Having concentrated their whole resources on one business—the manufacture simply of steel—and having availed themselves of the best and most improved machinery, it is not surprising their manufactures should have met with peculiar favor. The rapidity with which the demand for them has increased, while it is gratifying to the firm, must encourage future enterprise among the capitalists of our community. Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co., were exhibitors at our County Fair of last week, receiving a premium for each sample of their steel (tool, saw-plate and spring steel), and for a dozen axes. The axes were highly wrought and appeared to be hard to rival. Being but poor judges of steel, we could form no opinion of the specimens of it exhibited. The axes were not made by Hussey, Wells & Co., but merely shown as samples of their worked steel.

The Astounding Impertinence of Douglas.

Speaking of Douglas's recent protection speech in Pennsylvania, the New York *Tribune* says:

In all we ever saw or imagined of human audacity, there is nothing equal to this. Just think of it! This man has been speaking and voting against the protection policy for twenty odd years; has repeatedly stumped Illinois against Henry Clay because of that policy, stigmatizing it as a contrivance to plunder the farmer to enrich the manufacturer; to burden the West for the profit of the East, &c. Abraham Lincoln has canvassed as openly and as ardently on the other side—the two agreeing that this question of protection was one of the most important and vital issues between the two parties; and now Mr. Douglas, being badly in want of Northern, and hopeless of Southern, votes, talks exactly as though he had been a zealous protectionist all his days; pitches into Congress for not passing a protective tariff, and lays the blame on slavery agitation. He knows right well that the Republican House passed such a bill last winter, and every Republican but two voting for it; that every Republican in the Senate desired to pass it, and that it was beaten in that branch by Democrats alone, the few Americans in both houses generally supporting it. There was ample time to pass it, and slavery agitation had no more to do with stopping it than the deluge. It was defeated simply because the Democrats were nearly unanimous against this, or any other measure like it, as Douglas well knows. Can it be that this man, by such reckless and brazen imposture, is clearing his way to the Presidency?

A Bell-Everett Estimate.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot* gives the following as his estimate of the result of the Presidential election:

In looking dispassionately over the field, and calculating the probabilities, I find that Mr. Bell will carry Delaware (3), Maryland (8), Virginia (15), Kentucky (12), Tennessee (12), in all 50 votes.

For Mr. Breckinridge, will go Alabama (9), Arkansas (4), Florida (3), Mississippi (7), South Carolina (8), North Carolina (10), Texas (4), Louisiana (6), Oregon (3), California (4), in all 58 votes.

Doubtful between Breckinridge and Bell, Georgia (10).

For Mr. Douglas we may count Missouri's 9 votes.

And for Mr. Lincoln we may add up the rest of the States, giving 176 votes, in a College where 152 only are necessary to a choice. If we consider New York doubtful, take away 35, leaving Lincoln 141. So that if he is not elected by the people, no man can be, and the election goes, in fact, to the Senate, which will quickly choose General Lane, who goes for protection to slavery and for no other protection.

The Negroes Going.

The grain, hemp, lead, hay, and other products of our State are not the only things raised on or taken from the soil of Missouri, which find a ready market in the South. It is well known that a steady stream of slaves is flowing straight to the marts of New Orleans and the plantations of the South. Nearly every steamboat from the Missouri has more or less of the darkies on board. The Chambers, on Wednesday, brought down thirty or forty. By the West Wind, yesterday, arrived Col. Adams with thirty five, and the Planet starts for the South this morning, with about fifty. The exodus is setting in early.—*Mo. Democrat*, 14th.

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Having determined from this time forth
TO BUY AND SELL
For Nett Cash Only.
AND GREATLY INCREASE OUR BUSINESS
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We have within the last month much Enlarged and Improved our premises, to accommodate our very
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From Manufacturers, Importers, and at Bankrupt sales,
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We have now in store a stock which for Extent, Variety, Elegance, Richness and Cheapness
Cannot be Approached
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We will exhibit on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, the latest Novelties in
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DRESS GOODS,
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[illegible]
We are in daily receipt of goods
FROM AUCTION.
MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS,
And receive all the
LATEST NOVELTIES IN FOREIGN GOODS BY EVERY EUROPEAN STEAMER.
☞ Do not buy goods elsewhere at any price till you examine our bargains, as we guarantee our prices lower than can be bought elsewhere under any circumstances.
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We offer Choice Goods and ask an examination. Wholesale and Retail.
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Of Waltham, Mass.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents,
182 Broadway, N. Y.

POLITICAL BANNERS
Of all kinds painted to order by
JEVNE & ALMINI,
108 Washington St.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS
OF SIDNEY KALISH,
[illegible]

100,000 HAM SACKS,
ASSORTED SIZES.
For sale at the
Corn Exchange Bag Factory
HART, AUSTIN & CO.,
32 South Water street.

Special Notices.
☞ Bourbon Whisky Bitters. [illegible]
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, [illegible]
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, [illegible]
☞ Two Verdicts from two [illegible]
CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.
THE SCIENTIFIC VERDICT.
THE PUBLIC VERDICT.
[illegible] JNO. D. PARK, [illegible]
☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Sum[illegible]
P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plaste[illegible]
[illegible]
☞ Fever and Ague is a [illegible]
[illegible]
☞ Established, A. D. 1751.—[illegible]
[illegible]
☞ Those who are Curious to [illegible]
☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the [illegible]

Plumbing.
GAS PIPE AND FIXTU[illegible]
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, [illegible]
Gas Fixtures.
R. D. McFARLAN[illegible]
Gas, Steam Fitting [illegible]
PLUMBING ESTABLISHM[illegible]
PRACTICAL PLUMB[illegible]
[illegible]

Dentists' Cards.
FULLER & ALBAUG[illegible]
DENTISTS,
[illegible] WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO. [illegible]
DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICA[illegible]
WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE [illegible]
JONES & WHIT[illegible]
(S. R. BINGHAM, Manager,)
103 . . Randolph Street . . [illegible]
PORCELAIN TEETH, [illegible]

Stationery &c.
BUTLER & HUNT, 48 Stat[illegible]
[illegible]
D. A. INGERSOLL,
BOOK BINDER AND RULE[illegible]
[illegible]

Public Houses.
LAKE HOUS[illegible]
CHICAGO, ILL.,
FIRST CLASS HOT[illegible]
Rates Only $1.50 Per Day.
[illegible]
S. W. SHA & CO., Proprietor[illegible]
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLIN[illegible]
[illegible]
FREEMAN & BURBAN[illegible]
JULIEN HOUSE, Dubuque, [illegible]
[illegible]
RUPTURES CU[illegible]
BY THE
Hard Rubber Rigg[illegible]
[illegible]

...AND GLASS.

...TYRRELL,

...St., Chicago . . . 43

...AND DEALERS IN

...Y, CHINA, GLASS,

...E SILVER-PLATED WARE,

...KEROSENE LAMPS.

...y and Looking-Glasses,

...ction of Dealers in their

...OMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS.

...ow for Cash or good Notes.

...R STREET 72

...OD PURCHASE

...IN

...F A SALE.

...to examine our stock, as I would be

...dvers, as empire of the Goods we keep,

...which would be found superior to any

...ntative

...G. Van Schaack, Jr.,

...No. 47 State street, Chicago,

...ale to Housekeeping Articles. myzz

...MANUFACTURE.—

...PLATED WARE,

...and Richest Patterns, for sale at

...STERN PRICES,

...TIVE HEAD LIGHT

...Manufactory.

...Sale at Eastern Prices.

...A. HAMBLEN & Co.,

47 & 49 State st.

...HIGGINS.

...Randolph Street.

...DRUMS,

...TENOR DRUMS,

...All Sizes and Prices.

...INSTRUMENTS,

...cheaper than the Cheapest,

...TOOLS—Fine Rosewood Pi...

...ools, from $10 to $18.

...e Frames, $5 to $8.

...TE & BRADBURYS

...SULATED, FULL IRON FRAME,

...NEW SCALE

...O FORTES,

...rom $250 to $1,000.

—AT—

H. M. HIGGINS'S,

...17 Randolph Street.

500 Pieces

RIMAC PRINTS

...nts per yard at Wholesale.

P. PALMER,

...AND 116 LAKE STREET.

Pieces Real English

SELS CARPETS.

...nts per Yard at Retail.

P. PALMER,

...4 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

400 PIECES

ilton and Axminster

DELANES.

...nts per Yard at Wholesale.

P. PALMER,

...4 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

...OCTER & GAMBLE,

West Second Street,

CINCINNATI,

...anufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

...AND TALLOW CANDLES,

...Harmon and Palm Soaps, Lard Oil,

...ard Starch, Fancy Soaps, &c.

...S SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.

...well known that in my Star Candles that are

...to the second rate brands) and of no "stretch,"

...ommendation and a boon in this practice to both

...of economy to me, I sacrifice at least one pound

...or two centsper lb. from the price of the re-

...liver:

...ir manner without cousins 240 Can-

...ld for 25 lbs. or by 12 cents.....$7.20

...ceives" containing the same number of

...cents each, is sold for 24 lbs. only.....4.80

...ceives greater as the price advances.

...that the retailer can get no more for his 24

...one dime than in the other, consequently on

...ceive but 24 lbs. weight" to the dollar, is not

...20 LBS.

...ers are for sale by GRAY, PHELPS & COE

...water street, Chicago. myzz

...HYR WORSTEDS,

...EN YARNS,

WOOLEN HOSIERY,

...E HAND-KNIT SOCKS,

INFANTS' WOOL HOSE,

...r Worsted Goods.

...ORTELL'S SLEEVE,

RUSSIAN HOOD,

ESQUIMAUX PANTS,

CHOICE MARIPOSAS,

...s, Mittens, Gaiters, Socks, &c.

HAIR NETTS,

...E SILK, CHENILLE, AND WORSTED.

...mmenced Slippers,

And Embroidery materials of all kinds.

...TON & BURNITT,

42 & LASALLE ST., - 42

...Opposite Hoffman's Bank.

...E NEW AMERICAN

WATCH.

...DEN TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF

...ho can confer a thinner watch than those wearing

...ts, we have lately issued many styles of watch on

...e quarter plate model, especially designed for this

...ishing the new series, it has also been considerable

...ing a watch in every way adapted for the best and

...ntinued patronage of the most reputable of English

...watch manufacturers; and no labor or expense

...e spared to this end.

...ose of fine and durable material, of external and

...finish, accurate compensation and adjustment, of

...ntly test proportions, and of rotarmost elegance

...ble equalizer puts watch stabilityin proportion

...up to the world.

THE AMERICAN WATCH Co.

Of Waltham, Mass.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents,

...ce 19 Broadway, N. Y.

...OLITICAL BANNERS

...of all kinds painted to order by

...RVEN & ALMINI,

...s 202 Washington St.

...AMOY STEAM DYE WORKS,

OF SHEEN BARLEE,

...ce 42 Adams st., Adjoining Academy of Music,

Chicago, Ill.

...ve been awarded the first premium at the late U. S.

...ir, Chicago, and at all other fairs where exhibited.

...ve also received the first premium at the late Ill. S.

...ir, Chicago, for the best display of Dyeing and

...ing, and all other work in the line of the business.

...0,000 HAM SACKS,

...ITABLE SIZES,

...For sale cheap at the

...on Machine Bag Factory

...HANT, AGENT & CO.,

...20 South Water street.

Special Notices.

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the refreshing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, and are combined with the best ingredients for the stomach, as well as the most agreeable as the most agreeable as the most agreeable to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate ladies, Convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they have no equal. A trial will establish their merits. Manufactured only at the Bourbon Whisky Bitters Depot, 42 Park Row, New York. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

H. T. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 32 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 72 State street, Chicago. ap30-m-dawly

Two Verdicts from two very important sources, in relation to

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

The first of these decisions is from the pen of Dr. Hilton, who has no equal in this country as a analytic chemist, and declares the dye to be absolutely free from deleterious ingredients. This may be relied

THE SCIENTIFIC VERDICT.

The second decision is a popular one. The thousands who use the dyeare unanimous in recommending it above all others, for the exquisite naturalness of the blacks and browns it imparts, and the rapidity of its effect. This is

THE PUBLIC VERDICT.

The documents which constitute these verdicts may be seen at the establishment of CHRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. It is sold everywhere, and applied by all first class Barbers. Sold by JNO. D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Dr. Harvey's Compound Extract of Rose Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. S. HARVEY, St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Park, 124 Lake st., Chicago. jy24-tf-dawly

F. P. P.

Park's Prickly Plasters.

The Great Strength: They Annihilate Pain.

These celebrated plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive congulated impurities of the system. Should be used for all PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS, sons, &c. The retain their active properties ARE sold by as well as other plasters are useless, and DRUGGISTS where applied PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Every family should have them. One size only, three sizes on hikkon. Samples sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cts.

ARNES & PARK, 32 & 35 Park Row, New York. Sold Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st. by Druggists generally. mh18-m&th-dawly

Fever and Ague is a terrible disease. Of all the ills that flesh is heir to, "it is the most intractable in its first manifestations, the most complex in its progress, and the most defiant of medical skill. Fever and Ague is more dec ruc tive of life than consumption, because it is more rarely inducted, and therefore more generally fatal. It sends its victims for the grave, like an avenger's hand. Day by day the sufferer grows weaker and weaker, and each hour does he fear a strong convulsion may ter minate the long struggle. We have said that the disease is one of those which has nearly always defied medical science—a fact we have long been sorry to say is a white cursed and reported. We recommend DR. S. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to suffering humanity generally, as a sure and speedy specific.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. ap30-y

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mh18-dw2m

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohren di (late Engelmann & Reinhold's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 169 Lake street and examine these artistic productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. 10m7

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mh18-dw2m

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder,

47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.

CORNELIUS & BAKER, PHILADELPHIA.

Gas Fixtures.

The oldest establishment in the city, manufacturing all Lake Fixtures.

Fire & gas pipe cut gas from Hot prices. TERMS CASH. 30 min per pound. sele-1y-ad2t

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

—AND—

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

No....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.....No

—ALSO IN—

Gas Fixtures and Iron Furnitures,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE

Thanks supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-fitting and repairing of Machinery, 37 and 149 East Washington street. my22-ly

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—

DENTISTS,

No....WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO,.....No

Post Office Box 2837.

14 Prairie.....[oct6-1857-1y].....WM. ALBAUGH.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF

JONES & WHITE,

(S. S. BINGHAM, Manager.)

No. 103 . Randolph Street . . 103

Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled

PROCELAIN TEETH,

Which for beauty, precisionin the United States and Europe, Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Pin and Wire, Operating Instruments of the latest improvements, Amalgam Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms Cash.

Southeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street, Palmer House Block. my7m

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., Invite attention to the following size of cards:

No. 1	2	3	4	5
2¼x3½	2¾x4¼	3x4½	3½x5½	3¾x6
6	7	8	9	10
3¾x6½	4x7	4¼x7½	4½x8	4¾x8½
11	12	13	14	15
5x9	5¼x9½	5½x10	5¾x10½	6x11

Also, Bristol Board, Tinted Paper, BOOK PAPER, Manufacturers of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.

Printing Paper, Envelopes, Cards, &c.

Orders by Mail and Letter, and a general assortment of Printers' Stock.

Large lots of Mather's celebrated Rock and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. 107 Cash paid for Rags. ...6d

D. A. INGERSOLL,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

BOOK BINDER AND RULER,

I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books every description, and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to the ruling of Orders, Checks, &c.

Old Book, Music, Pamphlet, Printing Bills, &c., Ruled and Bound in any Color, Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books rebound at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Blank Books kept constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices. Terms moderate. Cash.

Southeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street, Palmer House Block. my7m 2 Odd

Public Houses.

LAKE HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

Rates Only $1.50 Per Day.

Located near the Central Railroad Depots, at the crossing of Main and Lake streets.

S. W. SEA & CO., Proprietors.

[se25-1d&1m

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

SPRINGFIELD.....ILLINOIS.

In the North end of and arranged Hotel in the city, is centrally located and easy of access from all parts of the city, and will have constant care for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are airy and well ventilated. The suits of rooms are well arranged and furnished for families and parties. The table is bountifully supplied, and it is the design of the proprietors to make the St. Nicholas Hotel in every respect a pleasant home for the weary traveler.

FREEMAN & BURBANKS, Proprietors.

JULIEN HOUSE, Dubuque, Iowa.

The Furniture, Fixtures, Billiard Tables and Bar have been refitted with the Latest and the Julien Hotel is now one of the best conducted and most popular hotels in the city. The property will be sold cheap, and on favorable terms to a responsible party. The house has been leased for a term of years, and the present proprietor will not remain after the expiration of his lease. The present management will dispose of All his STOCK, CONSISTING OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., at Cash or sale, or HORACE POOR, Jr., Dubuque, Iowa. jan1-1858-1y

RUPTURES CURED BY THE

Hard Rubber Riggs Truss.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, with its convenience and material. It is a Truss for life, like most trusses in use, but one that will not corrode with the perspiration of the parts together, giving a healthy action. It does in nearly all cases, what no other Truss can do, retain the rupture under all circumstances, and is always close and easy. It is the most PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. For further particulars call or send for a circular, with testimonial and directions. Terms moderate. Office, NO. 108 LAKE STREET, Chicago. Ill. Also for sale at the Agency for the West, at Rochester, N. Y. Circulars free to the trade. L. SHELEY, Sole Agent for the West. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. my19-1y

Educational.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

AT SPRINGDALE,

On Owasco Lake, twelve miles from Auburn, Cayuga Co., N.Y.

THE 26th year opens on equals in advance of regular session of terms—1st October, 1st January and middle of April. No extras. Boarding for Instructors, Rev. Professor Hamilton College; Rev. E. N. Huntington, D.D., Pastor of Auburn Theological Seminary; Rev. Charles Hall, D.D., LL.D., Professor Rochester University; Rev. Timothy Flint, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati; Rev. Leander Ransom, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Milwaukee; F. T. Throop Merrick, Auburn; Hon. Millard Fillmore, Buffalo; Rev. S. S. Goodwin, Ovid; Rev. S. Kirk, Esq., Alden & Norton, Bankers, Chicago; George Hoyt, Lockport, Ill. ap12-d2t-1y

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

The State University of Iowa

Has been reorganized, and will be opened for the reception of students, on the third September in September next.

REV. SILAS TOTTEN, D. D., LL. D., President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Rhetoric.

REV. JAMES LILLIE, M. D., D. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

REV. OLIVER M. SPENCER, A. M., Professor of Languages.

NELSON R. LEONARD, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

T. S. PARVIN, ESQ., Curator and Librarian and Instructor in Natural History.

D. FRANKLIN WELLS, A. B., Principal of the Normal Department.

Iowa City, August 25t. aug4-1m

PALMER'S ACADEMY, No. 218

State street, third door south of Adams.

The Fall Term of this Institution

WAS NOW COMMENCED.

TERMS AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. Circulars will be found at all of the Book Stores on Lake street.

W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal.

Evening School will commence at the first of October. aug21-1m

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 8 East Twenty-First street, New York,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20th. Mrs. Hoffman will be at home after Sept. 1st, prior one to which Circulations made to her by letter will receive prompt attention. se14-1m

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—

Fall Term opens Sept. 12th. Faculty includes a President and eight Professors and Instructors. Liberal Course of study equivalent to the best Eastern Colleges—from first beginning. Preparatory Course of study embracing all that is required to enter any College, or for a good business education. Open to both sexes, over 15 years old. State street cars, omnibus from the City, or ride. aug7-2m-dawly

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

—AT—

LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. DICKINSON, D.D., AND DAUGHTERS, will commence on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th,

And with accommodations for an additional number of Boarding as well as Day Scholars.

Circulars, containing desirable information, will be given on application by letter or otherwise. jy12-2m

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.—Corner of Van Buren and Robey Place. The Girls' Annual Session will commence MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1858.

Terms as low as in similar Institutions. Circulars will be found at Grigg's Book Store.

T. W. BRUCE, A. M., Principal & Proprietor.

F. G. BERTRAU'S FRENCH and ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, 108 & 110 Clark st., corner of Polk, will open on the 20th of September next. In view of the peculiarities of financial affairs, the Directress has made great alterations and reductions in the terms of his new (bronze, which may be obtained at the Institution, or of Messrs. Griggs & Co.'s, 59 & 61 Lake st. aug30-m&w

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL,

No. 62 Edina Place,

BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS.

The Fall Term of this Institution, conducted by the Misses E. P. & A. M. STEVENS, will begin on Monday, Sept. 13th, 1858. aug17-2m

DEARBORN SEMINARY ON

Wabash ave. bet. Randolph and Washington sts.

The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 27th, 1858.

Circulars can be obtained by calling at the Seminary. se30-2m-2w

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—

The second year of this Institution will open on the 15th of September. Circulars may be had at Grigg's Bookstore, 59 Lake street, and at Register Music Store, 124 Randolph street. For further information apply to Mrs. C. V. Waite, Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill. se30-2m-2w

CHICAGO ACADEMY.

THE FIFTH YEAR

OF THE MISSES LANE AND BAKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL COMMENCE

Monday, Sept. 17th, at 218 Wabash-av.

References may be made to Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Professor Park, Theological Seminary, Harvard University; Prof. F. A. Child, Harvard University; Prof. Jas. Pierce, Harvard University; Prof. O. M. Lane, Harvard University.

Also to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution:

Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq.,
Hon. M. T. Dickey, S. H. Fleetwood, Esq.,
Hon. J. S. Lane, Nathaniel Paynter, Esq.,
1y30ct-1d. L. H. Rucer, Esq.

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1858.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES OF TRAINS.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Trains Depart.	Trains Arrive.
7.30 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
5.00 P. M.	12.00 P. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS.	
7.30 A. M.	5.00 A. M.
5.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.	
8.40 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.	8.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.	
9.45 A. M.	6.00 A. M.
5.30 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
NIGHT AND LINE.	
9.45 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
5.40 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
9.15 A. M.	5.55 A. M.
5.15 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation	10.30 A. M.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
6.35 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
6.35 P. M.	9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.15 A. M.	4.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
4.30 P. M. Pure Accommodation.	10.30 A. M.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.	
9.00 A. M.	6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.	7.30 P. M.
4.45 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.	10.30 A. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.45 A. M.	5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	5.45 P. M.
8.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.	12.55 P. M.
MILWAUKEE.	
9.45 A. M.	1.35 P. M.
9.00 P. M.	8.45 A. M.
5.55 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.	10.30 A. M.

☞ Officers of the above roads will please to advise us when any change in this table are necessary.

BABY BUNN.

Whenever baby Bunn
Brighter than the stars that rise
Or the dew-drop in the eyes
Browner than the rob'n's wing,
Clearer than the wooded spring,
Are the eyes of baby Bunn!
Whose baby Bunn?

Sister, brother, auntie?
Thinking softly all the while
Of a fairer, lightlier day,
When the dark eyes, so like the eyes
Of the absent, ev'ry one,
Shine your sixth heart-sense,
Or like mother baby Bunn!
I never mistook! will they do,
When once I see?—Dearest Willie
Whose baby Bunn?

Whose baby Bunn?
Milk-white lilies half unsold,
Cash in copper, or in gold,
Cannot measure forehead fair,
With its rings of golden hair!
Buds of roses in the cheek,
Such your girlish heart-asker,
Or like mother baby Bunn!
Is a rose modest will they do,
When once I see?—Dearest Willie
Whose baby Bunn?

Whose baby Bunn?
Ladies, send hither your sons—your lovers!
With fire, the coldest will be hung, doubtful,
And full of dangers for all. With many, we shall conquer by the imposing appearance alone, there are no battles—soon we shall see realized the hopes of twenty generations of Italians! And I will give back to you your loved ones, with their foreheads bronzed in the fields, their heads crowned with the halo of victory, and blessed by those suffering and subject populations, who have sent their sons to the rescue of your country.

GUISEPPE GARIBALDI.

Messina, Aug. 3d.

The Paris Cathedral of Notre Dame Robbed of $160,000.

(From the Boston Traveller, Sept. 9.)

We extract the following paragraphs from the last letter received from "Spiridon," our Paris correspondent, dated August 26:

"We are at this moment in a good deal of excitement in consequence of a successful burglary committed at the metropolitan church in this city, to the Notre Dame cathedral of at least $60,000f. ($160,000,) and I speak merely of the pecuniary loss; the moral loss is irreparable.

"Every person who has visited Paris must have visited the treasury of Notre Dame, which is kept in the vestry room, for it is one of the shows of Paris. While it is not comparable to the treasuries of Italian and Spanish churches, it is interesting, for the visitor sees the gorgeous vestments of the metropolitan clergy at state ceremonies, some of which, (such as the costumes given by Louis XVIII. upon the baptism of the Duke of Bordeaux, by Napoleon I. on his marriage, by Napoleon III. upon the baptism of the Prince of Orleans and the return of Napoleon's ashes, and by Louis Napoleon on the baptism of his child,) are literally covered with gold and silver, of ecclesiastical ornaments; crosses, tapers holders, crosses, etc. in massive gold adorned with the most precious stones, all of great historical and historical interest, many of them imported by their great antiquity. These treasures are kept in an ouilying building connected with the Cathedral and built purposely for these treasures, which are therein kept in iron, closets secured by massive doors. As every person pays an ion penny for entering the place, (the Church of Rome has always been distinguished by its Jewish instinct for turning a penny,) a considerable harvest of small change must have been reaped every year from this field which the burglars have despoiled. The large space of ground which lies between the river Seine and the Cathedral has been for a good many years past used as the workshop where the stones and other objects wanted in the repairs of the fabric are prepared for their places.

"Yesterday morning when the workmen went to resume their wonted labors they were surprised to see a good many ecclesiastical vests scattered over the ground. They notified the officers of the church, and the latter instantly discovered that the treasury had been entered by burglars and all the golden sacred furniture it contained, and estimated, as I have said, at $160,000 in value, had been carried off. The police were instantly sent for; from the investigations led them to the parapet wall of the quay, and upon leaning over the wall and looking seaward in the water, they discovered a rope secured in an iron ring above the level of the water. Thinking it probable this rope had been used by the burglars, they secured a boat and attempted to detach it from the iron ring. They found it tightened by an object under water, and pulling it out of the water they found it a large iron chest filled with the sacred objects belonging to the treasury, but all of them stripped of their precious stones. The police are now employing divers to search the river's bottom.

"This discovery has led the police to presume that the burglars, after having secured the best portion of prizes in the net and sank it in the river, returned to the treasury to empty it of its contents, but were put to flight by some noise probably the ringing of the bell dog placed there, and in their haste let fall or threw away the ecclesiastical furniture found in the yard, and contented themselves with running off with the diamonds, rubies and other precious stones. The police feel assured that they will soon capture the burglars. You may well conceive that a robbery of this importance and the loss of such valuable objects, has made a deep impression upon us. The treasury of Notre Dame was visited at the Revolution of July, and all the ecclesiastical vestments thrown into the river, where they were discovered by some fishermen several months afterwards."

—The total population of Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1850 was 46,601. The city proper has increased 9,958, making the present number of inhabitants 48,559. Allegheny City shows 50,-709, against 21,262 in 1850; increase 29,450; joint increase 50,292. The population of Pittsburgh and the surroundings surrounding it will not fall far short of 120,000.

Garibaldi's Proclamation to the Women of Sicily.

Liberty, the most precious gift which Providence has bestowed on nations, has been acquired by Sicily, thanks to the manly resolution of the Sicilians, and the generous assistance of their brethren of the continent.

Liberty, difficult to obtain, is still more difficult to know how to preserve; and all Italy has often proved this sad truth, in the course of many ages.

Sicily is such a country that it is not necessary to recur to the history of foreign nations to find examples of the misery of any kind. The gentle sex, at every epoch, have given proof in this island blessed of God, of such courage as has astonished the world.

In Syracuse women cut off their tresses, to aid in the labors of defence, in the time of the Romans; and those of Messina excited their friends to fight the bombardiers. Many are the deeds of valor of the fair sex of this island.

"The Sicilian Vespers," an unique event in the history of nations, saw the delicate ladies of the island at the side of the combatants in the defence of the country.

I heard (and I recall it with deep emotion,) from the top of the pretorian palace of Palermo, while announcing to that generous people a humiliating proposal from the governor, I heard a deep murmur repeated by the ladies who crowded the balconies, such as might make a whole army turn pale; and that murmur was the sentence of death to tyranny.

Sicily is free—it is true that but a single citadel remains in the power of the enemy. But eleven years ago, Sicilian valor obtained the same result; yet this free land, because it did not resolve to make the last effort, was thrown back again into the mire, and placed under foot by the mercenaries, and reduced to a more miserable condition than before her glorious revolution.

Dear and gentle ladies of Sicily, hear the voice of a man who sincerely loves your beautiful country, to which he is bound by affection for his whole life. He asks nothing for himself—nothing for others—but for the common country. He asks your powerful concurrence. Call these brave islanders to arms. Shame those who hide in the bosoms of their mothers or their loves.

Signora Caroli, of Paris—that rich beloved, and gentle matron—had four sons. One died at Varese on the corpses of an Austrian whom he had killed! The eldest, Benedetto, you have still living in the Capital, wounded at Calatafimi and Palermo. The third, Enrico, is living, with his skull fractured in the same battles; and the fourth, Giuseppino, is in the army, and by his incomparable mother.

"Ladies, send hither your sons—your lovers! With fire, the coldest will be hung, doubtful, and full of dangers for all. With many, we shall conquer by the imposing appearance alone, there are no battles—soon we shall see realized the hopes of twenty generations of Italians! And I will give back to you your loved ones, with their foreheads bronzed in the fields, their heads crowned with the halo of victory, and blessed by those suffering and subject populations, who have sent their sons to the rescue of your country.

GUISEPPE GARIBALDI.

Messina, Aug. 3d.

Money and Exchange.

MONEY.—Notes secured by real estate or other collaterals, running ten days to six months, wanted.

To Let—Stock, Offices and Lodging Rooms.

se15-dd5-1m E. F. HAMAN, 134 Dearborn st.

$23,000 TO LOAN

For Five Years at ten per cent per annum.

$3,500 to Loan for one to two years.

BUSINESS PAPER WANTED.

6d19 E. F. DOWNING & CO., 36 & 38 Clark street.

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In Sums and for Terms to Suit.

BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GREENEBAUM BROS.,

Chicago ave. and Lasalle sts. Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State,

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,

au21 6m2d-6m 111 Lake st. Chicago.

MONEY LOANED

On Chicago securities, and on Improved Farms in Illinois.

Banking Office of Wm. B. Rice & Co.,

No. 62 CLARK STREET.

Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. 07 an advance on Warehouse Receipts.

☞ City Scrip wanted. my26-dd-1y

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND,

IRELAND SCOTLAND,

And all other Countries in Europe.

The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1...5 and upwards.

Bills on Europe constantly for sale.

Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets, liberal rates of discount. CLEGHORN, LESLIE & CO.

ap16-1d1 1m Custom House Building, 18 S. Lasalle st

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ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO

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DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.

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Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York and sent to Chicago by telegraph. Terms low, on telegraphic orders.

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FRISBIE BROTHERS, Dealers in HAY OF ALL KINDS, bots Loose and Pressed, at 45 Market street. A large assortment always on hand for sale in large or small quantities. All persons in want of a good article are solicited to send their orders, which will be promptly filled and delivered to any part of the city.

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ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Office—107 Randolph street, corner Lasalle.

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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 15, 1860.

The dull news regarding Breadstuffs brought by the Melita yesterday evening, deterred shippers from operating to-day, and the supply of Eastern Exchange was therefore more limited and rates considerably firmer. The bankers, however, did not make any advance in their selling rates, although they sold very sparingly at ¼ ℔ cent prem. On the street there was a good demand at ¼ ℔ cent, and in some instances ⅜ ℔ cent was paid. There is a fair supply of currency; but should the next steamer bring an advance in grain, shipments will probably increase, and there will be need for all the funds here.

ST. LOUIS MONEY MARKET.—This morning's *Democrat* says:

The Exchange market was firmer to-day. The buying rate on the East was ¼ prem. for bankable funds, and selling firm at ⅜. For gold, there is an abundance at par. On New Orleans it was duller; dispatches from that point quote Eastern sight advanced to ⅜ prem.; so that dealers here would prefer selling at par on New Orleans to transferring their balances east.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 15.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Flour brls.	Wht bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.	Seed lbs.
By Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
By G. & C. U. R.	3679	44480	875	1114	960	448	6550
C. & R. I. R. R.	186	14780	4300	500			
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		
C. B. & Q. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
C. & N. R. R.	1064	[illegible]					
C. A. & St. L.		4300	2660	1000	350	1050	1080
Total	5643	144534	42545	11294	2264	4442	7880

	Wool	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High wines brls.	Lard lbs.	Pot's bus.
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			
C. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			
C. B. & Q. R. R.		62	286	4295			
C. & N. W. R. R.		23	10	484			
C. A. & St. L. R. R.					15		
Total	[illegible]	85	440	35139	45	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.	Seed lbs.
To Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
To Oswego		11900					
To Ogdensburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
To Montreal		16000					
To Pt. Sarnia		5000					
To Other Ports		[illegible]		900			
Total	700	127658	21650	900			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.		*Receipts.*	
Flour, brls	71	Staves, no	67,000
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	*Shipments.*	
Fruit, brls	10	Wheat, bu	[illegible]
Wood, cds	25	Oats, bu	20,480
Peaches, baskets	200	Corn, bu	39,247
Apples, brls	40	Oats, bu	900
Coal, tons	400	Salt, bbls	300
Lumber, ft	1,086,000	Flour, brls	500
Shingles, no	40,000	Cattle, no	1

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL YESTERDAY.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Corn, bu	20,183	Salt, bbls	71
Wheat, bu	11,781	Lumber, ft	92,281
Oats, bu	[illegible]	Pickets, no	8,000
Rye, bu	64	Lumber, ft	15,000
Flour, brls	15	Shingles, no	64,000
Barley, bu	100	Posts, no	160
		Empty brls	600

The receipts of wheat to-day were only 144,534 bushels, and the shipments 127,658 bushels. The Market to-day, under the influence of the foreign news telegraphed yesterday evening, was rather unsettled; but owing to a decline of 1c in freights, prices ruled a shade higher than at the close yesterday. About 130,000 bus. changed hands at 90c for extra Club in store; 85½@87c for No. 1 Spring; 82@84c for No. 2 Spring; and 75@77c for Rejected—the market closing quiet but firm—all parties anxiously expecting the arrival of the steamer of the 16th. The Flour market was generally dull, and prices ruled 5@10c lower, with limited transactions at $4.60@5.00 for medium to choice Spring extras. Corn was less active and prices were a shade lower, with sales of about 60,000 bushels, at 37½@38c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 37@37½c for No. 1 in store; and 36@36½c for No. 2. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady. Barley quiet. The supply of Timothy Seed was limited and the market was firmer—sales varying from $2.00@2.10. Hides were firm and steady. No change in Highwines.

The prospect of a large fleet of vessels next week, as well as less demand for freight room, caused a decline of 1c per bushel in freights. The rates to-day were, by sail vessels; corn to Buffalo, 14c; wheat to Buffalo, 15c; wheat to Kingston, 21c; wheat to Oswego, 22c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Sept. 14.—To Liverpool—500 boxes cheese at 45s; 3,200 bbls flour at 3s.10½d; 50,000 bu wheat at 11½d, in shipper's bags, and 13d in ship's do. To London—4,300 bbls flour at 4s. The British bark Beaver, of 500 tons, for Rotterdam, for £2,550. A vessel of 243 tons, from Jacksonville to New York, with lumber, at $9.25, and one of 284 tons, from same place here, with flooring boards, at $9 per M feet. A brig of 1,500 bbls capacity to St. Domingo and back, for $1,500. A schooner of 1,000 bbls to a Windward island, at 74c per bbl, and one of 1,200 bbls capacity, to same port and back, for $1,200, port charges paid.

CLEVELAND MARKETS—Sept. 14.—Receipts by C., C. & C. R. R., 58 cars wheat, 1 car corn, 1 car oats; by C. & T. R. R., 2 cars wheat, 1 car oats; by C. & P. R. R., 2 cars wheat. Total receipts of wheat, 20,000 bu. Flour—Sales in a moderate way at $4.87@5.00 for extra, and $5.25@5.50 for double extra. Wheat—Sales 1,900 bu and 2,000 bu red from store at $1.11; 1,300 bu red free on board at $1.11; 2 cars red at $1.11 free on board; 5 cars on C. & P. track at $1.10; 2 cars red on C. & P. track at $1.11, and 1 car white on track at $1.16. Corn—No change, held at 48@50c. Oats—Steady at 25c on track.

TOLEDO MARKETS—Sept. 14.—Wheat; sales before report as follows: Red, 8,000 bu at 110c; 2,000 bu, 6,000 bu and 4,000 bu at 110c; 2,000 bu at 110c. White, 2,000 bu at 115c; 2,500 bu at 114c; 2,000 bu at 115c. Since report: Red, 3,000 bu, 2,400 bu at 108; 4,000 bu p.t. White, 2,500 bu at 114c; 2,300 bu at 115c. Corn—No sales reported.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET—The N. Y. *Independent* of this week says:

Notwithstanding large exports of specie, and a large demand for New York and Eastern funds in the Western cities for the movement of the crops, money is in great abundance on the market. This is evidence, if none other were wanting, that there is no extreme expansion and no overtrading. Trade and commerce is still within its means by a large margin, for carrying it on. The banks have contracted their loans, not reinvesting the whole of their receipts. The deposits, it will be observed, have run down considerably.

Call loans are easy to be obtained at 5 ℔ per cent., and the rates of discount are 6½ to 7 per cent., for short-dated, prime grade paper, and 7½ to 8 per cent. for long dates. Single names, first-class, 8 to 10 per cent.

The market for foreign exchange is not active, and rates are rather lower, being 109¼ to 109½ for 60 day bills on London, and 5.13¾ to 5.13½ on Paris. Sights drafts are 110¼ to 110½ on London, and 5.11¼ to 5.10⅝ on Paris. The amount of specie shipped on Saturday was $1,198,893; no part of which was allowed for in the bank returns of last week, so that, deducting this amount from that average, leaves only seventeen millions in bank.

The Secretary of the Treasury has at length invited proposals for a loan of ten millions of dollars, which is to be made on the 22d of October next.

The loan is to be raised in a 5 ℔ cent. stock, redeemable in ten years. A deposit of 1 ℔ cent. is to be made at the time of making the proposals. The money is to be paid for such offers as are accepted into the treasuries of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans, or St. Louis, on or before the 22d of November. The loan can hardly fetch a premium. It comes on the market at a bad time.

The abundance of grain produce in the West is attracting currency to that part of the country. The grain receipts at Chicago continue heavy, and Eastern currency there commands a handsome premium. The imports at New York are large and still on the increase, and our exports keep up in greater proportion than usual. Yet our gold is wanted to balance the excess of imports over exports other than specie.

OCEAN FREIGHTS IN BOSTON—Sept. 13.—To California, freights are firm at 35@37 to per foot; coal $12 per ton; dead weight [illegible] per lb. To Australia freights are dull at 35c per foot; lumber $24.50@25 per M. To Liverpool there is nothing of consequence offering. To London freights are firm at 32s.6d@35s per ton; and 3s @3s 6d per brl for flour. To New Orleans and Mobile freights are dull and lower; the rates are 5@6c per foot; 40@50c per brl; $3 per ton; ice $2 per ton. To Savannah and Charleston the shipments are moderate at 6c per foot; 25c per brl; $2@2.50 per ton. Coal freights from Philadelphia to this port are $1.60@1.65; from Baltimore and Alexandria $2, and from Elizabethport and Port Ewen $1.20 per ton.

ALBANY GRAIN MARKET—Sept. 13.—The sales of wheat to-day include 800 bu red State, in car lots, 131c; 1700 do white Indiana p. t.; and 220 bbls white Mich 155c. Rye in the street 73c; sales 800 bu at Central depot 75c. In Corn but a moderate business is doing; yesterday afternoon 6000 bu Western mixed sold afloat 65c; to-day 6400 do do 66½c. Oats in carlots have been taken to the extent of 4600 bu at 38½c, delivered, for St. [illegible]; also 10,000 bu Chicago, afloat 36½c, 8000 do Canada East 37½c, and one other lot on p. t.; yesterday afternoon 7500 do Wisconsin in store 39c. No sales of Barley reported. Between Oswego and this city there are over 50,000 bu of barley afloat, most, if not the entire of which has been sold for consumption at New York. At Oswego yesterday we understand that 82c was paid for Canada West, and some holders were asking 85c. From Canada East barley is expected to reach us to-morrow, and some cargoes on the way are reported to have been sold to arrive. The Montreal *Transcript* of the 12th gives no news in regard to barley beyond chronicling the shipment of two loads on the 7th and 8th, for New York and Albany. In regard to State barley we hear of no movements.

HOGS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of this morning has the following:

There was a sale of 600 head made to-day, at $6 net, to average 200 lbs, and deliverable here in packing time. Nearly half the purchase money was paid in advance without interest.

In the country, at various points, our traders are buying at about $5@5.25 nett. At Keokuk one packer, Mr. Godman, has bought 21,000 head, and in all some 35,000 have been contracted for, deliverable at that point at $5@5.25 net. Most of these were bought in the interior of Iowa, about the terminus of the Des Moines Valley Railroad. It is estimated that 75,000 to 100,000 head will this year be packed at Keokuk, against 50,000 last year. At Burlington 16,000 head have been purchased at about the same rates, or $4.75@5.25 net. It is estimated by competent parties that the Hog trade of the West will reach the value of $65,000,000 this year. The whole produce surplus or shipments of the West will reach hundreds of millions this season.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 14th inst. says:

Hogs are offered, and some contracts have been made, at the same figures heretofore quoted, at about the standard—$6.50—the modifications made are in regard to the delivery, more than in the price. Several thousand head were said to have been disposed of to-day, comprising both December and November delivery. Some extra heavy were sold. The prices were not divulged.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS—Sept. 14—The *Republican* of this morning says:

In flour to-day, millers were disposed to ask $5.25 for round lots of superfine, but there was no buyers over at $5. The former have little in the way of stocks at present, and for future demand. Wheat, which became heavy yesterday, went further to-day, and there was a clear decline of 2@4c per bu. The decline was mostly on spring and club, fall declining to a barely perceptible extent. Corn advanced on all qualities, demand being active for both shipment and consumption, and receipts being light. Oats also improved, under light deliveries and a good demand. Whisky had an advancing tendency, with sales at 20½@21c. No change in other articles, except tobacco, in which there were fuller quotations.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the N. Y. Independent, 14th.]

Comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New York for the week and since Jan. 1st:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thrown on market	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1st.			
Entered at the port	[illegible]	[illegible]	50,287,400
Thrown on market	50,864,183	[illegible]	50,601,576

Trade is [illegible] and prices are steady. The offerings at auction meet a good demand, without any sacrifice of prices. French goods, especially merinos and shawls, are in very active demand, and silk goods command the most attention both in plain and fancy styles. The co[illegible] sales of silks have not yet commenced; but large quantities of worsted fabrics and of shawls have been readily absorbed by the trade. In domestics the trade is in full activity for the season, which is now at its height.

Printed goods, especially delaines, sell well, and stocks are much reduced. Cotton fabrics are steady. The export demand is moderate. Woolen goods are in steady activity. Fancy cassimeres are the prevailing mode. Every variety of pattern is adopted. Silk mixtures also sell quickly.

The Western demand is extremely active, and jobbers are doing a profitable business. The Southern demand is slack. The Northern and near-by States are repeating their orders. Those jobbers who complain whose business is strictly a Southern one. Their Southern friends do not come up to time either in paying or buying.

Breadstuffs Free Into France.

[From the Washington Constitution, Sept. 11.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, September 10, 1860.

Information has been received at this department from Francis J. Grund, Esq., the United States Consul at Havre, of the promulgation of an Imperial decree in relation to the importation of cereals, which is published for general information.

IMPERIAL DECREE OF AUGUST 22D, 1860.

[Translation.]

Article 1. All grain and flour imported by land or in French or foreign vessels, without distinction of the country of their growth, shall be [illegible] until the 30th of September, 1861, to be subjected to no other duties than the minimum rates of those prescribed by the law of the 15th of April, 1832.

Article 2. [illegible] the above specified period, in any part of the empire, laden with grain or flour, shall be exempt from all tonnage dues.

Article 3. The above laws apply to all French and foreign vessels proving by their papers that their cargo in grain or flour was actually taken in, and the vessel cleared from any foreign port, previous to the 30th day of September, 1861.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, August 31, 1860.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has improved, and is now fine. This, with liberal arrivals at this port and London, checked the upward tendency of prices, and speculators have withdrawn. For consumption a fair business has been done in wheat. On Tuesday our market was quiet for all articles, at previous quotations for wheat. Flour 6d ℔ bbl cheaper.

At to-day's market millers bought the best descriptions of wheat to a moderate extent at full prices. Low qualities not wanted. Flour very slow, and to make sales a further reduction would have to be made. Indian corn inanimate. We quote wheat—Red Western, 11s 6d to 11s 9d for old; 12s 3d to 12s 6d for new winter; Southern, 12s 3d to 12s 6d; White, 13s to 13s 6d ℔ 100 lbs. Flour—Philadelphia super [illegible]; Western, 30s to 31s ℔ bbl. Indian Corn—Mixed, 34s 6d; yellow, 35s; white, 38s to 39s ℔ 480 lbs.

London market to-day is reported inactive, at 1s ℔ quarter decline in wheat.

BEEF—Continues in the same dull state.

PORK—Is more firmly held, with moderate demand.

BACON—Is dull, and principal holders complain of want of demand.

CHEESE—In good demand at full prices.

LARD—Yesterday and to-day a large business was done, and sales reached 350 tons, at 60s for common; 61s for fair refining; 62s for good, and 64s for choice.

TALLOW—Has advanced 6d, with sales of butchers' at 52s 6d ℔ cwt.

[illegible]—Clover [illegible] and advanced [illegible]

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 15.

FREIGHTS—Declined 1c per bu. The engagements were as follows:—To Buffalo: schr Josephine, Bay City and Amelia, corn at 14c; schr Grace Murray, wheat at 15c. To Oswego: standard vessel to arrive, wheat at 22c. To Kingston: schr Kate Richmond, wheat at 21c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 5,643 brls; shipped, 700 brls. Market dull and 5@10c lower. Sales were:—60 brls "Ionic" Spring extra at $5 del.; 50 brls "Oak Grove," at $4.80 del.; 200 brls fair Spring extra at $4.60 del.; 200 brls "Cedar River" do at $4.75 del.; 200 brls "Chicago Mills" do at $4.75 del.; 200 brls do at $4.70 del.; 229 brls medium Spring extra at $4.60 del.; 200 brls "Commercial" at $4.90 del.

WHEAT—Received, 144,534 bu; shipped, 127,658 bu. [illegible]—Unsettled, without material change. Sales were:—1,000 bu Extra Club at 90c in store; 1,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 85½c in store; 14,000 bu do at 86c in store; 35,000 bu do at 86c in store; 12,000 bu do at 86½c in store; 4,000 bu do at 87c in store; 10,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 82c in store; 5,000 bu do at 82½c in store; 45,000 bu do at 83c in store; 15,000 bu do at 83½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 84c in store; 10,000 bu do at 84c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 84½c in store; 2,000 bu Rejected at 77c in store; 1,200 bu do at 76c in store; 700 bu do at 75c in store. WINTER—150 bags choice White on p.t.; 1,000 bu No. 2 Red at 96c in store.

CORN—Received, 42,545 bu; shipped, 21,650 bu. Market scarcely so firm. Sales were:—14,000 bu No. 2 Canal at 37¾c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 38½c f. o. b.; 7,500 bu No. 1 at 37½c in store; 3,000 bu do at 37c in store; 12,000 bu No. 2 at 36½c in store; 3,600 bu do at 36c in store.

OATS—Received, 11,295 bu; shipped, 900 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—800 bu No. 1 at 22c on track.

RYE—Received, 2,264 bu. Market quiet. Sales were as follows:—150 bags No. 1 at 52c on track; 60 bags No. 2 at 50c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 4,442 bu. Market unchanged. Sales were: 132 bu No. 1 by sample at 62c on track; 50 bags do at 55c on track; 100 bags No. 2 at 55c on track; 80 bags do at 54c on track.

SEEDS—Received, 7,880 lbs. Timothy about 5c better. Sales were:—13 bags and 30 bushels prime at $2.10; 75 bags good at $2.08; 150 bu common at $1.90. FLAX—Scarce and in demand at $1.00@1.25.

HIGHWINES—Received, 45 brls, 150 brls city at 21c.

ALCOHOL—44@45c ℔ gal.

MESS PORK—Nominal and firm at $19.50.

LARD—Nominal at 11@12c.

TALLOW—40 brls country at 9½c; prime in good demand at 9¾c.

HIDES—Received, 35,139 lbs. Market steady. Green Salted, 7@7¼c; Calf, 8½c; Dry Salted, 11½@12½c; Dry Flint, 13½@14c.

BUTTER—Firm, 10¼@11½c; Dairy, 12@14c.

EGGS—15 brls at 9@10c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.50@1.75 per doz.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 85 Hogs, 440 Beeves. Market for Hogs more active. Beef Cattle quiet. Sheep in good demand. Sales were:—

145 Hogs averaging 205 lbs at		$5.75
51 do	[illegible]	5 60
31 do	[illegible]	5 00
18 Beeves	1455	3 10
75 Sheep	104	2 00

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] [NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

FLOUR—Heavy, unsettled and 5@10c per bbl lower, with moderate business doing for export at the decline. Sales 13,000 brls at $5.05@5.10 for super western, $5.30@5.45 for common to medium extra do; $5.70@5.80 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio—market closing heavy with a declining tendency. Canadian heavy and declining, 150 brls sold at $5.60@5.80 for super, and [illegible] for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady [illegible].

WHISKY—A shade lower. Sales 800 brls at 24c, closing with free sellers at these figures.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy, unsettled and 2@3c ℔ bu lower, with moderate business doing for export at the decline. Sales [illegible]. Barley scarce and nominal. Corn is lower, with rather more business doing at the decline. Sales 76,000 bu, at 66@67c for sound mixed western, chiefly at 66c, and 66½@68½c for western yellow. Oats quiet at 41@42c for western, Canadian and State. Hops firm; small sales at 20c for crop of 1860, and 15@25c for 1859.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, and prices without much change. Sales of [illegible] brls at $19.25 for new mess; $19.12 for old do; $14.25@14.37½ for new prime; [illegible] for old prime. Beef—Market quiet and steady. Sales 250 brls, at $4@4.25 for country prime; $5@5.50 for co mess; $8@10 for re-packed mess, and [illegible] for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Cut meats dull at 9½c for shoulders and 10½@11¾c for hams. Bacon quiet. Lard—Market dull and unchanged. Sales 250 brls at 13¼@13¾c. Butter in good request for Ohio, and dull for common grades. Cheese active and firm at 9½@11¼c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, with moderate sales. Sugar in fair request—sales 1,050 hhds at 6¾@8¼c; Porto Rico, 7@7¾c; and 160 boxes Havana on private terms.

STOCKS—Active and dearer. [illegible]

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] [OSWEGO, Sept. 15.

FLOUR—Unchanged but quiet.

GRAIN—Market opened this morning with good demand before steamer's news was generally known, with sales of 21,000 bu winter western [illegible], Green Bay Club at [illegible]; 2,500 bu No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1.13½ afloat and delivered to boats. Market closed quiet and nominally lower. Corn scarce and held above views of buyers—[illegible] offered for [illegible]. Barley unchanged; sales 3,300 bu Canadian at 75c. Peas and Rye quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. 56c for flour, 15c for wheat, 11¼@11½c for corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—320 brls flour, 151,650 bu wheat, 8,400 bu corn, [illegible] bu barley, 200 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—[illegible] brls flour, [illegible] bu wheat, 18,976 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats, [illegible] bu barley, 1,450 bu rye, 1,165 bu peas.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..............Sept. 15.

Star Comet, Flood, Grand Haven, 60 brls flour, 146 bags wheat, 15 tons mdse, 10 brls fruit.
Prop Goshen, [illegible]
Prop J Barber, Brown, St. Joseph, 25 cords wood, 200 bbls peaches, [illegible]
Bark Marinette, [illegible], Presque Isle, 400 tons coal.
Brig Commerce, Locke, Buffalo, 361 m lumber.
Brig Bay City, [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] tons coal.
[illegible] Leonie Doon, Mitchell, Buffalo, 320 m lumber.
Schr Wyandotte, [illegible], Grand River, 115 m lumber, 419 m shingles.
Schr Laurel, McVea, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber.
Schr Alva Bradley, [illegible], 129 m lumber.
Schr Geo Foster, [illegible], Black River, 40 m staves, 25 cords wood.
Schr E B Holt, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 80 m lumber, 21 cds wood.
Schr Amelia, English, Kingston.

CLEARED.

Prop Gen Taylor, Parker, Ontonagon, 20,000 bu wheat, 2000 bu corn, 100 tons lead.
Star Comet, Flood, Detroit, 38 bags oats, 25 brls whisky, 16 tons mdse, [illegible]
Prop J B Barber, Brown, St Joseph.
Prop Evergreen City, Chamberlain, Buffalo, 18,000 bush wheat, 600 brls flour.
Brig Commerce, Locke, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Contest, [illegible], Buffalo, 16,500 bu wheat.
Schr [illegible], Buffalo, 9,500 bu wheat.
Schr Ronald Doon, Mitchell, Buffalo, 16,247 bu wheat.
Schr Uncle Tom, Johnson, Oswego, 14,800 bu wheat.
Schr Cuba, Harriman, Buffalo, 13,800 bu wheat.
Schr El Tempo, Hughes, Port Sarnia, 5,000 bu wheat.
Schr Josephine, Crane, Buffalo, 18,500 bu wheat.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISION.—We are informed by the first mate of the propeller Adriatic, that the schooner Mary E. Hale and the barque Pomeroy, collided off the [illegible] last night. The Pomeroy was bound down loaded with grain, and her stern was run into by the Hale, which was bound up, knocking off her starboard quarter, and her main boom and gaff carried away. She is lying short distance above the [illegible].—[Detroit Tribune, 14th.

SCHOONER ELIZA LOGAN.—This schooner was partially dismasted on Tuesday, near Long Point, losing her [illegible].—[Buffalo Express, 13th.

ASHORE.—Schooner [illegible], Capt. [illegible], with a cargo of lumber from [illegible] for this port, went ashore yesterday afternoon at Irondequoit Bay. She will probably be got off without much damage.—[Oswego Times, 14th.

[illegible] steamer City of Cleveland is to be put on the [illegible] Buffalo route [illegible] Metropolis and City of Cleveland [illegible]

RUNNING INTO CANADA?—[illegible] The names of the vessels is unknown. The others are the Andes and Algonkin.—*Saginaw Republican.*

Passed Detroit—Sept. 14.

UP—Stmrs Michigan, North Queen; props Mineral Rock, Iron City, [illegible]; barks Water Witch, Northern Light, Dolphin, [illegible]; brig New York; schs W F Allen, [illegible], J. B. Chapin, North Star, H Rice, G Reeve, G Worthington, Dauntless, J H Drake.

DOWN—Props Allegheny, Concord, Dunkirk; bark B Pomeroy; schrs H B Steel, Golden Harvest, Surprise, Storm.

Lake Ports.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14—Cleared, schr Morning Light, Hen, Chicago.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—Arrived, schr Grey Eagle, Perrit, Chicago. Cleared, props Ottawa, Warren, Chicago; [illegible]; brig Banner, Merdell, do; schr Kenosha, Marley, do.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 15.

Sultan, Ottawa, 4300 bu corn, 100 bu barley.
Troubadour, Lockport 45 [illegible] bu oats.
Edinburgh, Marseilles, 4700 bu corn.
Thomas Richmond, Lockport, 2000 bu corn, 2300 bu wheat.
Ontario, Ottawa, 1461 bu corn, 1270 bu wheat.
Time, Morris, 5000 bu wheat, 147 bu corn, 15 bbls flour.
Rescue, Athens, 90 cy rubble [illegible]
Geo Bristol, Ottawa, 5100 bu [illegible] bu wheat.
Mary Emery, Ottawa, 4250 bu [illegible]
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 2400 bu wheat, 2000 bu corn.

CLEARED.

Golden Cloud, La Salle, 50 bbls salt.
R A Thorp, Joliet, 21 bbls salt.
Orator, La Salle, 54,271 ft lumber, 8000 pickets, 10,000 ft timber, 2000 ft siding, 4000 lath, 40,000 shingles.
Rescue, Athens, light.
Caroline, La Salle, light.
Clyde, Marseilles, 500 ft lumber, 1 bbl vinegar, 2 bbls apples, 30 bbls salt.
Wave, La Salle, 34,000 ft lumber, 2000 siding, 20,000 shingles, 400 lbs carpenter's work, 600 empty flour bbls.
D Bell, Lockport, 160 cedar posts, 15,000 shingles, 200 lbs carpenter's work.

Steamers to Arrive from Europe.

	From	For	Sailed.
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	Sept. 4
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Sept. 5
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 8
Adriatic	Southampton	New York	Sept. 12
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
Connaught	Galway	New York	Sept. 18
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 18
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Sept. 19
Arago	Southampton	New York	Sept. 19
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 20
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New York	Sept. 26
New York	Southampton	New York	Oct. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Oct. 4
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Oct. 18

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR
MILLSTONES,
Of All Quarries, and
C. W. Brown's Patent Portable
Flouring and Grist Mills,
And Dealers in
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators,
Separators for Warehouses,
Boltings of all kinds,
Hoisting Screws and Bail,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
Fairbanks' Scales.
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y. would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flouring Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment where they may be examined, and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago. Post Office address Box 274.

Prof. Wood's
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE — CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. [illegible]

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists. Price One Dollar per Bottle.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, CHICAGO:—John D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Bros.

FRANK MILLER'S Leather Preservative, AND WATER PROOF OIL BLACKING, For Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c. The original and genuine article can be obtained of Jobbers generally, and of FRANK MILLER & CO., [illegible], N. Y.

LIVERPOOL SALT. For Packing, in sacks, 210 lbs. each. Fine Dairy, [illegible]. Cadiz, in bulk. For sale cheap by HUGH McLENNAN, No. 19 Lasalle st.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE. Apply to J. L. LEE, 31 Clark street, corner of Lake.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS, BANNERS. LEVI J. COLBURN, manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Banners and Flags of all descriptions, 134 & 136 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Also, dealer in Tarred Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Blocks, Tackle, Duck, Lath Ties, Hay Binding, Marline, Spun Yarn, Canvas, Twines, Seine Twine, Tar, Oars, Pitch, Rosin, and Naval Stores generally, at the lowest cash prices.

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY. SYLVESTER MARSH, manufacturer of and dealer in Caloric Dried Grain, Meal, Feed, &c. The Meal is superior in quality, and will keep for years in any climate. Cargoes of Corn for Foreign shipment Dried so as to preserve its original quality to any port on the Ocean. Office of Caloric Grain Drier north end of Rush street bridge.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS. NO. 28 LA SALLE STREET. Have on hand, at all times, every style and size of Metallic [illegible] Coffins and Caskets, Shrouds. Also are prepared with Horses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals, and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours. They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. WRIGHT & McELROY.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR Specimens and learn our prices before ordering your FALL PRINTING. PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

POSTERS, Handbills, Placards, &c., IN ONE OR MANY COLORS, At PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

CARDS AND BILL HEADS, at short notice, at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

CIRCULARS tastefully got up at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark st.

POSTERS in one or many colors, at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

HANDBILLS, NOTICES, &c., cheap by the thousand, at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Five Passengers Killed—Twenty-five Wounded.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 15.—The passenger train that left this city at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, on the Racine & Mississippi R. R., while stopping to take water at Delavan station, in Walworth county, was run into by a freight train which it had flagged from Racine.

Five passengers were instantly killed, and about twenty-five others so severely injured that some of them are not expected to live.

The passenger train was made up with a flat car between the hind coach and the front end of the train. The freight train, when it struck drove the flat car almost through the hind coach, filled with passengers, rendering it a complete wreck, and mangling the passengers dreadfully.

We have not as yet been able to learn any of the names of the killed or injured.

LATER.

CLINTON, Wis., Sept. 14.—The names of those killed in the collision last night on the Racine & Mississippi Railroad are: Mr. Baker, produce dealer, of Delavan; Miss Margaret Seaman, aged fifteen, of Darien; Miss Davis of Sharon; a son of Mr. Catlin, hardware dealer of Delavan; and a son of Mr. Stoopful, farmer, Delavan. The names of the wounded have not yet been ascertained.

News from Washington.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A Washington despatch to the *Times* says official information received confirms the defeat of Miramon in Mexico. The battle was fought at Selda, not Lagua, reported. It lasted only one day instead of five days. Generals Rachee and Hernandez were killed, and Alfaro Ortena and Andrade were taken prisoners, all of Miramon's party.

Secretary Cobb yesterday reported to the Cabinet the several proposals for building the Pacific Telegraph. Mr. Sibley contests the responsibility of all parties underbidding him, and the matter will undergo a thorough investigation.

In the United States Court yesterday the case of Calvin Durand vs. Captain Hollins, of the sloop of war Cyane, arising out of the destruction of the property at the bombardment of Greytown, the Court decided in favor of the defendant on the ground that he was acting under the orders of the Secretary of War.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

FORT SMITH, Sept. 15.—The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates to the 27th ult., arrived at noon to-day. Among the passengers is Col. H. T. Titus of Kansas notoriety, from Arizona.

The passengers state that a party of Mexican Guerrillas had recently made an incursion into Texas, and stolen 35 head of mules belonging to the Overland Mail Station at Leon Water Holes. The mules were not recovered when the mail passed. They also report that the Indians of New Mexico had recommenced hostilities. The late mail bound from Mesilla to Santa Fe was attacked by Navajoes, and the conductor and driver killed. The mail and coach were entirely destroyed. Four hundred mules were stolen from Fort Craig by the Indians.

Gov. Wise Again.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Gov. Wise's letter in response to the invitation to attend the late barbecue at Raleigh, is published. He says, "For my own part, I will not concede, I will not secede, I will not acquiesce, I will not submit, I will not compromise, any more, but I will fight in the Union as long as I can get a respectable or hopeful plurality, or minority even, of firm, true men, to stand by me and with me for the Constitution and the country. In my negroes, I have property rights; in the Union, I have political rights, and I will not be the coward or the slave to give up the one in order to preserve the other, and I will give up neither and fight to the last rather than either shall be assailed or destroyed. In any event, we are on the eve of a revolution, and the question is simply. Shall it be peaceful only by our base submission to insult and outrage? If you will fight, the Union will be saved."

Jo Daviess County Fair—Republican Rally.

GALENA, Sept. 14—The Jo Daviess County fair closed to-day. It has been the largest and most successful ever held in this county. There were about 12,000 people on the grounds to-day.

The Republican mass meeting held here yesterday was very large. Addresses were made by Owen Lovejoy, Gov. Randall of Wisconsin, and Mr. Baker of Minnesota. Delegations were present from Iowa and Wisconsin. In the evening there was a grand torchlight display. Everything passed off harmoniously.

Important Suit.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Before referees, a suit has been brought by F. O. J. Smith against Prof. Morse to recover five sixteenths of the amount of money received by Prof. Morse from the different governments of Europe for the invention of the telegraph. The parties have been connected together in the telegraph business for some twenty years, and some time since a settlement was had between them. Mr. Smith received $800,000, and two matters in dispute were left open for suit or reference, of which this is one. The hearing is not finished. The referees are Judges Sprague and Upham and Geo. S. Hillard.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—The paid Fire Department celebrated their third anniversary yesterday, by a grand parade during the day, and supper in the evening. During the parade, a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of Theodore Weber, on Hickory street. Two engines were dispatched to the scene of conflagration, and rescued a large amount of property. A high wind was blowing at the time. Loss $10,000; insured for $4,000.

Things in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Bridget Harlan is under arrest for the murder of her child.

The Bavaria took $25,000 in specie.

The smack Whim of Throgg's Neck was run into last night about six o'clock, at Hell Gate, by the steamer Empire State, which resulted in the sinking of the smack and drowning of Capt. McGruer and one man. Another was rescued but badly injured.

Two Steamers Snagged.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 15.—The steamer City of Louisiana, chartered by the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, snagged and sunk at Hat Island, Mississippi river. She will probably be raised.

The steamer B. J. Adams, due here to-day from New Orleans, struck a snag near Helena, Ark., tearing out two ladies state rooms, and slightly damaging her lower guard.

Speaker Pennington Renominated for Congress.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—The Fifth District Republican Congressional Convention is in session here this afternoon. Speaker Pennington will be re-nominated by acclamation. He has withdrawn his letter of declination and will accept.

Railroad Meeting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The adjourned Railroad meeting meets here to-night, to consider several violations of the rules adopted at Saratoga—one against the N. Y. Central road for carrying freight from Boston through New York to the West, cheaper than freights from the city.

New York Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.—The canal tolls of the first week of September were $118,778; same week in 1859, $56,974. Aggregate to September 8th, $1,683,666; aggregate in 1859, $659,138.

Explosion of Gas Works in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—An explosion of gas at the Kerosene Oil Works at South Boston this morning, dangerously burned Owen Campbell and injured four others.

The Rivers.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 14.—Three feet of water in river. Temperature 67.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 13.—23 inches of water on bars—raised one inch last night.

Shocking Calamity.

BLOOMINGDALE, Sept. 14, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

A shocking calamity occurred this afternoon on the farm of John Dralle, in the town of Bloomingdale, Du Page County. It appears that Mrs. Dralle went to put up some bars in the fence, and drive the cattle out of the field, leaving several children about the house—two, aged four and six years, were in the grainhouse playing. When the mother returned the sheds and grainhouse were on fire, and every means to rescue the unfortunate ones from destruction cut off. The children were burned to cinders. The little that remained of them was found in the corner farthest from the door. All the hay and some stock, together with 300 bushels of wheat and the out buildings, are all destroyed. The wind was hard from the south, or else the dwelling house would have been burned also. The father of the children was in Chicago with a load of grain, and while I write this is ignorant of the loss of his dear ones. The cause of the fire is not likely to be got at, unless it was by sparks from the stove, or matches in the possession of the children. D. F. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and his wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, 54 Adams street.

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms and good board can be had at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. House first class and location desirable.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—223 & 225 South Clark Street.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms for the winter. Also, several rooms for single gentlemen at $3.50 per week. Day boarders can be accommodated at $2.50 per week. It is very convenient, as it is only about three minute's walk from the New Post Office.

THE TWIN SISTERS—AN OPERETTA.—Adapted to the use of Female Colleges, Schools, Exhibitions, &c., by HERMAN S. SAROLI. [illegible] Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

THE INVALID'S HOME. H. KNAPP, M. D., Formerly of New York, has opened an Infirmary in Chicago on a new system, which embraces the most approved methods in this and other countries for the treatment of ALL Chronic Diseases. [illegible] Office 178 South Clark street, opposite New Post Office. CONSULTATION FREE. Office hours from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.

The Empire City for Freedom.

IMMENSE REPUBLICAN RALLY.

20,000 VOTERS IN COUNCIL.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 14th.]

In response to the call which had been published for several days in the daily journals, the Republicans of the city assembled in mass meeting last evening at the great hall of the Cooper Institute. The day was propitious for the occasion, and at an early hour an immense crowd had assembled around the doors eager to obtain admittance. About the three stands which had been erected without the building, hundreds of citizens assembled, despairing of being able to get admission into the main hall. Cheer upon cheer for Lincoln and Hamlin were called for and responded to amid the ascension of rockets. At length, at 7 o'clock, the doors were thrown open, and the immense throng rushed into the hall, and in ten minutes every seat was occupied, and in five minutes more all the available space for standing room was taken. Not less than 3,000 persons were crowded into the immense hall, and the sleeves on the east side of the hall were filled with an array of ladies, who listened with profound attention to the proceedings of the evening.

The hall had been decorated for the occasion. The Federal and State escutcheons, with banners and mottoes were on the platform.

On all sides of the hall were displayed on canvas the sentiments of the statesman of our country—Clay, and others opposed to the extension of human slavery. The platform was filled by our most distinguished citizens.

At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Daniel D. Conover, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, who nominated for President Mr. Pelatiah Perit, President of the Chamber of Commerce. The nomination was received with loud cheers, and was acceded to with great unanimity.

A long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed, most of whom we recognize as leading men in the various trades and professions. Among the excellent resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That while we disclaim as unworthy of this vast assemblage of Republican people any attempt to awaken hopes on the one hand, or to arouse fears on the other, which the future is not likely to realize, we have no hesitation in declaring that, in our judgment there is not a conceivable combination of circumstances or factions which can deprive the nominee of the Chicago Convention of the electoral vote of New York; and we now tender this assurance, in all sincerity and good faith, to our political brethren throughout the Union. [Prolonged applause.]

Among the Vice Presidents was Wm. E. Dodge, a leading merchant of New York, who presided at the Bell Everett meeting held in the same hall. Mr. D. made some remarks on taking his place on the stand, in explanation of his being there. He said:

He felt that Bell and Everett were honorable men, and was willing to stand by them. Yet, although he had so felt, he also felt that he was a free man, and not to be sold as a slave, [uproarious applause, and three cheers for Dodge,] and above all things not to be sold to Stephen A. Douglas, [laughter and applause,] a man with whom he had no sympathy—a man he could not honor as the President of the United States, [A voice, "That's good," and applause.] He trusted that all those honorable men would repudiate all such conduct as those men who pretend to be the leaders had exhibited in the endeavor to sell out the Bell Everett men to Douglas. [Applause.] He seconded the resolutions with all his heart, and with all his heart and strength and energy he now came back to first principles, and he went for the national nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin, [applause,] and he hoped they would be elected by a tremendous majority. [Applause.]

In an editorial reference to the meeting, the *Tribune* says:

It was worth while to see the spectacle last night at the Cooper Institute as a mere exhibition of popular enthusiasm. The great hall of that building, filled to its utmost capacity, with not one foot of standing room left unoccupied, and every man of that immense crowd swayed by a single impulse, moved by a single thought, and lifted by a common and irrepressible emotion, was an exhibition which it is not often one's privilege to see even in a city so prominently given to popular excitement as this. In these respects the meeting was very remarkable, but when it was considered that that immense gathering was not of the staple of which political assemblages are usually composed, it is still more noteworthy. It was impossible that the attention should not be arrested by the fact that, scattered thickly throughout that mass of eager faces, were the heads of many men past the age when political enthusiasm has much hold upon the mind, but who once more renewed their youth, and were carried out of their usual course by the importance of the occasion. And the whole character of the meeting was in keeping with this fact. It was presided over by one of the most distinguished and most venerable of the merchants of this city, Mr. Perit, who perhaps never before, and certainly has not for many years, presided at a political gathering of this nature. The first speaker, Mr. Dodge, appeared there as the representative of that class whose conservative and constitutional caution has kept them hitherto aloof from a party which they have feared might be moving too rapidly forward, but which conviction of the justice of its position on the one hand, and on the other the conviction of the perfidy with which they have hitherto been treated by the party to which they have been attached, have combined to urge them to assume a new position. Following Mr. Dodge, came another and a more general representative of the same party, Mr. Putnam, who, in a more elaborate and most cautious speech, made clear to the most ordinary understanding that the safety and the true interests of the country lay in the election of Abraham Lincoln. And after and over all came the close, terse logic of Carl Schurz, appealing to the enthusiasm of the young Republicans, a feeling which, like a chorus, ran through the whole evening from beginning to end.

Nor was the spectacle outside less remarkable. Up both avenues the Wide Awake Clubs extended further than the eye could reach, making the night brilliant with the light of their thousands of torches, and their moving awaited by an immense crowd, even exceeding that which still sat quietly listening to the speaker within doors. And when this vast procession took up its long march of trailing light, illuminating with a brighter glow its own brilliant path, by constant showers of Roman candles, the splendor of this Feast of Lanterns was certainly never before equaled in this city, and probably not in this country. The demonstration was both within doors and without, altogether one of the most animated of this or any political campaign, and cannot fail to exercise an immense influence, not only over the conservative class which it so largely represented, but also over every citizen who has a heart to be stirred by a generous enthusiasm, and to glow for the welfare of the Republic.

Affairs in Naples.

[Correspondence of The London News.]

NAPLES, Aug. 21, 1860.

Revolution and civil war are no longer a fear, but a grevious fact. The Government yesterday placarded the city with details of the events in Calabria, in answer to the exaggerations of rumor. It confesses a repulse, but hopes to recover ground by new and better positions. The Royalists behave, I believe, in the same abject manner as they did in Sicily, and one sees the difference between men who have been taught to fight for money and those who fight for a principle. On Thursday night, the 3d and 15th of the Chasseurs left for Salerno, accompanied by artillery. Of Basilicata, no further notice than what I have already given you. Those who have just arrived from that Province say that the insurrection has assumed large proportions, that the best strategic points of the Province are occupied, that everything had been provided for, and that it will take much to subdue the insurrection. The struggle has begun, increases in force, and may God give it a happy termination. Last night the 4th and 8th rifles [and 1250 cavalry left by the French steamer, the Messageries, as also 50 mules, all commanded by Gen. Rivera. Pianelli, Minister of War, and two other generals also left yesterday; altogether four steamers left laden with troops. The King gave seven horses from his own stables. What the feeling of the commercial world is, is evident from the fact that the Five per Cents have fallen to 91½, whereas no great interval of time has passed since they were at 116.

KOSSUTH IN ITALY.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

BELLAGIO, Lago di Como, Aug. 28.

The telegram has doubtless ere this informed you of the unexpected arrival of Kossuth at this place. He came in by the steamer yesterday afternoon at 4½ o'clock, from Colico, and took up his abode at the Hotel de la Grande Bretagne on the shore of the lake, midway between Colico and Como. At 7½ o'clock the hotel and the adjacent gardens were illuminated, and bonfires were also lighted on the shore, which were quickly responded to by a number of similar beacons at several points along the mountain ranges of the opposite side of the lake. The population of Bellagio is but small; yet scarcely an inhabitant could have been absent from the spot when the Hungarian liberator had taken up his abode.

The enthusiasm of the people was very great, and at every discharge of cannon their cries of "*Viva Italia!*" "*Viva Ungheria!*" "*Viva Francia!*" and though last, not least, "*Viva Inghilterra!*" were as loud and noisy as the most vehement patriots could desire. The town band, consisting of nearly 40 musicians, assembled under the window of the hotel, and played several airs, the most popular of which seemed to be the Hungarian March, after the performance of which Kossuth appeared at a window, and bowed several times to the populace, which was the signal for renewed vociferation.

EXECUTIONS AT DAMASCUS.

DAMASCUS, Aug. 20.—(Official).—This morning sixteen persons, implicated in the late massacres, and on whom sentence of death had been passed, were executed; 57 of the condemned men were hanged in the most populous part of the city, and 110 of the local police were shot in the square. Their execution has struck terror into the inhabitants of the city, which remained tranquil. To-morrow, those condemned to hard labor and detention will be sent under a strong escort to Beyrout, where they will be immediately embarked for Constantinople.

Among the persons hanged were brothers, [illegible]. No attention was paid to their rank or dignity. To-morrow all the principal parties compromised will be arrested, tried and punished. The trial of ex-Governor Ahmed Aghes, and other officers, is proceeding before a Council of War. The sentences will be enforced immediately after they are pronounced. The guilty persons who escaped after the massacre, will be tried as outlaws. They will undergo their penalties as soon as they are seized.

The army of the Sultan acts with the most rigorous discipline, and is in perfect loyalty. The arm of justice is triumphant. Perfect tranquility reigns in all the borders of Syria. Order is re-established at Saida and its environs.

THE CAPTURE OF REGGIO.

[From the Genova Corriere Mercantile.]

The outworks were stormed after a short engagement outside the fort. A sharp fire was kept up by the latter for upwards of two hours; [illegible] being well [illegible]. Gen. Viale was forced to capitulate [illegible]. The artillerymen were the first to refuse doing their duty no longer. The Neapolitans had 500 killed or wounded, and 500 made prisoners. Garibaldi's loss was severe, but is not stated. Col. Bixio was slightly wounded in the arm.

[From the London News.]

We have some additional particulars of the capitulation of Reggio. The garrison of the citadel were permitted to come out with their muskets only, and the personal baggage of the soldiers. Eight field pieces and Paixhan guns, besides six of a smaller size, and sixteen or eighteen battery guns, two bronze mortars, 2,000 muskets, and a large quantity of provisions and coal, with a number of mules, remained in the hands of the victors. It was on the 22d of August, at 4½ o'clock in the morning, that the conflict began, and the Bourbon troops were very soon compelled to take refuge in the citadel of Reggio, their outposts having been forced by the assault of Garibaldians, so that the whole division proved unable to withstand this attack. The correspondence of the *Nazionale* describe the enthusiasm with which the liberators are received on their landing in Calabria, where their ranks are augmented at every step of their march.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

The London *News* publishes the following extract from a private letter:

NAPLES, Saturday, Aug. 25.

Garibaldi performs prodigies of valor wherever he appears. We have just received news of his having completely beaten the Division Viale, making 1,500 prisoners, and forcing the remainder to re-embark. He is thus in possession of the south of the Kingdom, and we fully expect his arrival here in ten or twelve days. He is anxiously awaited, for all are tired of the present state of affairs.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ The best place in the city to have your old clothes cleaned, dyed, scoured and repaired, is at 98 Dearborn street. Messrs. Cook & McLane, for a small sum, will fit you out new from your old wardrobe. Try for yourself, and you will be a richer and a wiser man.

☞ Blackberry Cordial, made from the fresh berries. An excellent article for Children, Summer Complaint, &c. Prepared only by E. H. Sargent, corner Randolph and State.

LADY ELGIN.—Friends of Capt. Wilson who wish a good Photograph likeness of him will call at Watson's, 131 Lake street, Chicago. se15x3t

☞ T. C. Smith & Co., Coppersmiths, Brass Cock manufacturers, dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe, Steam and Gas Fittings, at low prices. 228 Washington street. se11-12t

☞ All kinds of lamps altered to burn kerosene or coal oil, at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 Clark street. se10-6t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-1y

CHURCH'S BEST RASPBERRY JAM from Sugar Island, Michigan. The best made. For sale only at No. 22 State street. au5-2m

DIED.

At Virgil, Kane Co., Ill., on Friday, Sept. 14th, after a short illness, Mrs. MARTHA PATTEE, formerly of Thornton, N. H., in the 81st year of her age.

Papers in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Iowa please copy.

On Saturday morning, Sept. 15th, MELITENT A. C. LOOMIS, wife of Charles J. Hull.

Funeral Sunday at 3 o'clock, at No. 303 Halstead street, corner of Polk.

To Rent.

TO RENT—$9 per Month.—A new two story house, eight rooms, cistern, large yard, &c., situated on Park avenue, near Robey street, West Side. Apply to B. W. THOMAS & CO., No. 60 Wells street.

TO RENT.—Retail Grocer's Attention—Store No. 98 State street. The best stand in the city for a first class family grocery. Apply to WATSON MATTHEWS, Office No. 1 Matthews' Block.

TO RENT.—The Store now occupied by us, 49 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue. Possession given October 1st. Also, Store No. 47 South Water street. Apply to H. LAFLIN or G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

TO RENT—The three-story Brick House, with kitchen and cellar basement, No. 176 Adams street, containing ten rooms, besides bath room, pantry, closets, with fire places, water, gas, &c. Possession 1st October next. Apply to EDWARD McCONNELL, 431 West Jackson street, or Post Office Box 1796.

TO RENT—The new and spacious Brick House, No. 122 North Wells street, is well finished and furnished with [illegible] and well calculated for a first class Boarding House, containing twenty rooms. Terms moderate, and possession given immediately. Apply to JAY & FRISBIE, No. 7 South Clark street.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 Lake street—near Clark.

For Sale.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A Building 16x30 feet, and two stories high. Inquire immediately at the stone Yard, near the corner of Van Buren and Franklin streets.

FOR SALE—A few more of those Ladders, from 12 to 30 feet long, manufactured from New York state Spruce Timber. Closing out at 10c. per foot. T. M. HIBBARD, 113 Kinzie street.

TO RENT.—A first-class two story Dwelling House, No. 253 North Lasalle street, containing nine rooms, Cellar, Gas, Water, &c. [illegible] in a good neighborhood. Rent low. Apply to PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 Water street.

FOR SALE.—The stock of a well established and profitable manufacturing concern in this city amounting to $3,500. One-half cash and secured short paper, balance in well located real estate in this city or farming lands in the country. Address "S," P. O. box 1664.

FOR SALE.—A pair of PET DEERS, A BUCK AND A DOE. Can be seen at the Girard House, opposite Illinois Central Depot. Inquire of G. L. WILLIAMS, at above house.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. $5,500 worth of Boots and Shoes AND HATS AND CAPS. About half of each, for sale low for cash, or exchange for real estate. Apply to "S.," Box 1652, Chicago P. O.

SEVERAL SECOND-HAND GRAIN CLEANERS FOR SALE. Child's Patent Separators and Cleaners at a bargain, suitable for Flour Mills or Warehouses. Some are in use in Sturgis & Buckingham's Elevators. Apply to GALEN [illegible], West Water street, between Washington and Randolph streets.

GREAT CHANCE FOR MILLERS. The War Eagle Mills, GALENA, ILL., FOR SALE OR RENT. This splendid STEAM FLOURING MILL is now offered for sale or for rent by the proprietors. This is one of the best Mills in the Valley of the Mississippi, built seven years since at a cost of about THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. It is built of stone, four stories high, with four run of stone, and all the modern improvements. There is no better point in the country for a Steam Flouring Mill than at Galena, as that point enjoys the advantage of a Market by River and by Railroad. As well as a ready home market for all offal, &c. Apply to S. W. McMASTER, Galena, Ill., or to E. HEMPSTEAD, Chicago, Ill.

General Notices.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, Bankers of Chicago, will keep our offices closed on MONDAY, September 17th, and on WEDNESDAY, September 26th. Monday being the Jewish New Year, and Wednesday the Day of Atonement. We kindly request the public to present all checks, notes, &c., maturing at our offices on these days, either one day before or after. LEOPOLD MAYER, Corner of Clark and Washington streets. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, No. 51 Lasalle street. GREENEBAUM BROS., Under Marine Bank.

MERCHANDISE FOR BARTER AND SALE—The advertiser has a fine, well selected and assorted stock of Jewelry of $3,000 to $6,000, at New York Invoices, which he will sell for [illegible]. Address Box 359 Chicago Post Office, or at No. 165 South Water street.

PEACHES FOR PRESERVING are for sale at 165 South Water street. ALSO—Fall and Winter Apples of extra quality, in full stock, bearing the packer's brand. For sale by H. P. STANLEY.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—FOR SALE—The stock, trade and fixtures of a well established, cash business. Any one with a limited capital desirous of investing in a safe business, will hear of a good chance by applying at the "West Branch Mill," Flour and Feed Store, No. 56 West Van Buren street, Chicago.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS. Any one who can invest from $25 to $50 can hear of a pleasant and profitable business for the winter, by calling at 94 Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.—The undersigned make liberal Cash Advances on Consignments for New York—with the option to shipper of sale at Buffalo or Oswego—on roads. [illegible] OSBORNE BROTHERS & CO., 161 South Water street.

CAUTION.—The following described Notes were stolen from our office, near Polk street bridge, viz:—[illegible]. All persons are cautioned not to purchase any or either of the above described notes, as payment of the same has been stopped. S. O. D. HOWARD.

CAUTION.—We hereby caution all persons not to buy a note on which the names of Henry S. Monroe and ourselves appear as makers, dated Chicago, [illegible]. THOMAS EWING, Jr., MARSHALL & MOORE. Leavenworth, Kansas, Sept. 1, 1860.

PRESSED HAY. The undersigned having taken the Hay Pressing Establishment formerly occupied by [illegible], is prepared to furnish a limited quantity of choice Hay for the trade at reasonable rates. [illegible] JOHN RIORDON.

THEODORE PARKER.—Miss MARGARET FOLEY'S CABINET BUST OF THEODORE PARKER. PRICE THREE DOLLARS. For sale by ALBERT D. GUILD, 172 South Clark st.

SHIP-BUILDING.—Begin in time to build well. WILLIAM W. BATES, Ship-builder, of Manitowoc, Wis., is in Chicago, and will be pleased to call upon parties wishing to build vessels. Address by City Post, until September 20th.

Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Shortest and only route between Chicago and St. Louis, without change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors. GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND DISTANCE. Elegant Sleeping Cars in Night Trains. NEW MANAGEMENT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Chicago Depot—Corner of Canal and Van Buren Streets. Ticket Office—52 Dearborn street. [illegible] JAMES [illegible], CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. R. B. MASON, Chief Eng'r and Gen'l Sup't. C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Freight Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860...Summer Arrangement...1860. On and after SUNDAY, April 15th, 1860, two daily trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water streets.
6:00 a.m., Day Express, (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 3.45 p.m., at Decatur at 3.15 p.m.; at Springfield at 5.10 p.m.; Jacksonville at 6.25 p.m.; Naples at 10.20 p.m.; St. Louis at 7.30 p.m.; Cairo at 10.25 p.m.; Memphis in 26 hours and New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago.
8.15 p.m. Night Express, (Saturdays excepted) arrives at Decatur 1.15 a.m.; Springfield 3.15 a.m.; Jacksonville 5.05 a.m.; Naples 6.20 a.m.; Quincy 10.30 a.m.; St. Louis 8.10 a.m.; Cairo 10.35 a.m. Memphis in 36 hours, and New Orleans in 60 hours from Chicago.
☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS. Trains leave Chicago 6.30 a.m.; 8.00 p.m.; 12.00 m.; 3.30 p.m. and 6.15 p.m.
Returning will leave—

Woodlawn,	6.55 am.	9.00 am.	1.00 pm.	4.35 pm.	6.55 pm.
Hyde Park,	7.00 "	9.05 "	1.05 "	4.40 "	7.00 "
Oakland,	7.04 "	9.10 "	1.10 "	4.37 "	7.04 "
Fairview,	7.08 "	9.13 "	1.14 "	4.41 "	7.08 "
Car Works,	7.11 "	9.16 "	1.20 "	4.45 "	7.11 "

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. 1860. Summer Arrangement. 1860.
7.30 am.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sunday—via the old line.
5.00 pm.—Night Express—daily except Saturday—via old line.
Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States and Canadas.
The 7.30 am. train connects at Cleveland at 9 pm. with Steamers METROPOLIS and CITY OF BUFFALO, connecting with next morning train out of Buffalo daily.
Salisbury's Patent Ventilation and Dusters on all day trains.
☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route to N. Y. and Boston.
Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the company's office, 52 Dearborn street, and at the depot.
Trains leave Toledo at 11.15 am. and 10.25 pm. Arrive Chicago at 5.30 am. and 5.00 pm.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed, for speed and comfort, by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of Cars or Conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington. All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of Travelers. Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains. Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York. Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia. ☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST. The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public. For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; [illegible]. The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK. And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof. FREIGHTS. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies. ☞ Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R." [illegible], Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore. LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William st., New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't Philadelphia. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't Philadelphia. THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't Altoona, Pa.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities. [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street Chicago: [illegible] Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted) [illegible]; Night Express, (except Saturday) [illegible]; Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours; Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours, Louisville 18 hours; [illegible] R. N. RICE, Superintendent. [illegible], General Passenger Agent.

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Prairie Du Chien, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points West and Northwest, via—Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Two daily trains leave, viz:— 8.45 a.m.—Day Express. 3.00 p.m.—For Rockford and Janesville. 9.30 " —Night Express. Both express trains go direct through to all points in the Northwest, and connect at LaCrosse and Prairie du Chien with Steamers for St. Paul, &c. ☞ Passengers for Rockford take the Day Express or 3 p.m. train. Sleeping Cars on night trains. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after FRIDAY, June 1st, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted: [illegible] for Dixon, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points. [illegible] for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate places. 4:00 pm for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points. 4:30 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the [illegible] train. Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 pm train. ☞ Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Now completed and running from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change of cars, connecting at Pittsburgh with the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c. [illegible] Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows: 7 A. M. Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted). 7.30 P. M. Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted). [illegible] FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul. [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Supt. April 30th, 1860.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible] JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt. W. L. St. John, Gen. Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt. Chicago, April 5th, 1860.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. Fairfield Mills—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., No. 219 South Water st.

Transportation.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE. The Large and Elegant Side-Wheel Steamer Planet, Will fill the place of the LADY ELGIN between Chicago and Ports on Lake Superior, [illegible]. A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents.

ST. JOSEPH AND PIKE'S Peak Transportation Line. A. WARREN & CO., General Freighters for the Mines—Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants. We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines [illegible]. A. WARREN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, And Western Express Co. 1860. To Shippers of Freight to and from the West: Enlarged and best facilities ever presented for the consideration of Merchants, Shippers, Travelers and Emigrants. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Having largely increased their Lake facilities, will be prepared, on the arrival of Canal Goods, to run during the ensuing season between Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine, Touching at intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, the following First-Class SCREW STEAMERS: MOHAWK, DACOTAH, FREE STATE, GALENA, TONAWANDA, MENDOTA, PLYMOUTH, CUYAHOGA, MAY FLOWER, CHICAGO, NEPTUNE, WENONA, MISSOURI, MT. VERNON, Leaving the docks at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), at 7 P.M. And between BUFFALO and DETROIT, via North Shore direct, the CONCORD, DUNKIRK, OMAR PASHA, SAGINAW, Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P.M. And between BUFFALO, SANDUSKY and TOLEDO, the ARAXES, EQUATOR, EUPHRATES, ECLIPSE, ORONOTES, EQUINOX, Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P.M. And between BUFFALO, ERIE and CLEVELAND, the MARY STEWART, ILLINOIS, Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P.M. And between BUFFALO and GREEN BAY, the COMET, ROCKET, Leaving the Dock foot of Cincinnati street, at 7 o'clock P.M. Which, running in connection with the unequaled Canal facilities of this Company, comprising 150 Boats of the Largest Class, (Eight of which will leave Buffalo and New York daily,) and with the NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, and WESTERN, SPAULDING'S, and PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESSES over said road, enables them to offer Merchants and Shippers these evidently superior facilities for the transportation of their freight to and from the East and West with reliability and despatch. The Western Express, (Owned and operated by this Company,) will be run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connect with the various Railroads and above Lines of Propellers, for such freight as may require a more speedy transit than by Canal. The Cabin and Steerage accommodations of these Steamers have been fitted up expressly with a view to the comfort and safety of passengers. For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents or Consignees, at the Offices of the Western Transportation Company. [illegible] J. W. TUTTLE, Agent, FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

RICHMOND & CO., Agents for the New York Central R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Troy & Erie and Troy and Western Lines on the Erie Canal, and (running in connection with the above) the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line on the Lakes, consisting of FOURTEEN FIRST CLASS PROPELLERS. Will contract freight at the lowest rates to and from all the principal points East, via steam on the Lakes and Rail or Canal between Buffalo and Albany. Also, freight contracted to and from PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA At Lower Rates than by any other route. Office No. 1 Clark, cor. South Water-st.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF Liverpool and N. York Packet Ships, Sailing on the 8th and 26th of each month. NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New York every Wednesday, and from Liverpool (calling at Cork) every Wednesday. DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND. Parties visiting the Old Country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced through rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amounts. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 36 Dearborn street.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE —TO— DETROIT, BUFFALO, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Niagara Falls, Albany, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, AND ALL NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND CANADIAN TOWNS. ☞ For Tickets apply at the Railroad Company's Office, opposite Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. Freight taken at Lowest Rates To and from the East. H. WALLINGFORD, Agent.

Expresses.

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS. Central Overland California & Pike's Peak EXPRESS COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 50 DEARBORN-ST. Passengers and Freight to Pike's Peak, SAFETY, CERTAINTY AND SPEED! PONY EXPRESS. The Courier of the "Pony Express" leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Saturday evening, at 11 o'clock, carrying a letter mail only, and passing through Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento, to San Francisco. Telegraphic Messages from all parts of the United States and Canada, will be received up to eight o'clock at the day of leaving. The Letter Mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days; Telegraphic Messages in eight days.

St. Joseph and Denver City DAILY STAGE LINE Carrying Passengers, Express Packages, Letters, &c. Through in 6 1-2 Days. ALEXANDER MAJORS' Heavy Freight Line, To Pike's Peak, New Mexico and Arizona. The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for the above Lines, in the North-West, and is prepared to transact any business connected with either. [illegible]

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world. [illegible] ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY, McGlassin, Maker. [illegible]

FLOUR BARREL STAVES AND HEADING.—[illegible] JONES, CHAPIN & CO., [illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. Syrup, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 119 South Water street.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, Common to Choice, in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 119 South Water street.

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 119 South Water st.

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 119 South Water street.

Commission Merchants.

LELAND & MIXER, Packers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Opposite Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Would invite attention to their new Packing House and Store, and from the opening of the Packing Season will have constantly on hand a full supply of BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c., and their PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS. Orders for Packing are solicited. W. LELAND. C. H. S. MIXER.

HILLIARD, MITCHELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 142 South Water Street, (Hilliard's Block, Chicago.) L. P. HILLIARD. W. W. MITCHELL. S. M. [illegible]

EDWARD SACKET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 186 South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, On Market street, between Lake and Randolph, Chicago. Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Grass Seeds, Provisions, Hides, Etc. Office 158 South Water street, Pomeroy's Buildings. JAS. D. BAILIE. T. H. SEYMOUR. Post Office Drawer 5986, Chicago. Liberal advances made on Consignments. [illegible]

PITKIN & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER ST. JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED H. PITKIN. CHICAGO.

E. B. STEVENS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on Consignments. NO. 229 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. P. O. BOX 2599. E. B. STEVENS. C. D. FOSS.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants, No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill. HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. [illegible]

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135, South Water Street, CHICAGO.

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office, No. 12 River Street, PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in Beef, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Tallow, &c. ☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. Refer to Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill.; St. Louis, and Chicago Banks; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. M. V. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 2½ South Water street. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.) [illegible]

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and Produce. Liberal advances made on consignments. [illegible]

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Room 2, under new Board of Trade Rooms, South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. ☞ Orders filled with care and dispatch. Liberal advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 253 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Give their undivided attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission.

DICKINSON & BAKER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 1, POMEROY'S BUILDING. Careful attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce ON COMMISSION STRICTLY. FREDERICK DICKINSON. D. H. BAKER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE. [illegible]

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBEE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 212 South Water street. [illegible]

GRIFFIN BROS. 1860. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 5 Pomeroy's Building, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. ☞ ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 5 Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts. CHICAGO. Dealers in every description of Country Produce, ON COMMISSION EXCLUSIVELY. [illegible]

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 182½ South Water Street, Chicago. W. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. [illegible]

WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Commission Merchants. Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Salt, &c., and to the chartering of vessels. [illegible] J. C. WRIGHT. A. P. WHITNEY.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible] J. H. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 166 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments. [illegible]

Tucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Loomis' Building, Cor. Clark and South Water Streets, Chicago. [illegible]

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 184 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 197 Kinzie Street. We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase and sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK. [illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. [illegible]

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]